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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Save Wave Washes All America

Germany Halts Hohenzollerns

Britain Digs Up Its Debtors

China May Noodle U. S. Wheat

Canada Puts Power on Radio

Ohio Spider Handcuffs Clock

THE overburdened American taxpayer is definitely out to reorganize costly governmental forms. The sweeping changes President Hoover promulgates for the federal régime are to be echoed in all the states. In January 36 state legislatures will face the demands of taxpayers that taxes come down. Specifically, taxes must be lightened for the real estate owner. City and county governments will have to prove themselves. The county form, growing out of the ancient Saxon principality, is regarded as particularly wasteful and outgrown. Arkansas considers merging its 75 counties into 25; Idaho would put 44 into 14; Illinois, 102 into 52; Kentucky would reduce 120 to 20. Tradition yields at last—Cheaper government must come in answer to imperative demand.

♦ ♦ ♦

Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Germany's new Chancellor, persuades the Reichstag to take a "Christmas holiday" until the middle of January. Thus the adroit warrior-statesman will be able to get his program under way without facing the Communist members' threat of a "no confidence" overthrow. Before adjourning the Reichstag provides amnesty for many political offenders. It also amends the Constitution to make the Chief Justice emergency successor to the President. Thus more people might be willing to accept Adolf Hitler as Chancellor. And the new law really bars the Hohenzollerns—No monarchist Chancellor would now be able to bring them back by appointing the former Crown Prince as regent.

♦ ♦ ♦

In Britain, planning to pay the United States on Dec. 15, revives the desire to be itself paid by Europe. In and out of Parliament rises opposition to acceptance of the Lausanne agreement under which European nations were to drop the debts they owed each other. London resents American complaint against a united European front on war debts, maintaining that Britain's conferences with France have merely inclined the French to pay America. Sir Arthur Salter appeals for calmness on the whole debt question—"If passions develop they will be fatal to everything whereon recovery depends."

♦ ♦ ♦

China is slated to get 6,500,000 bushels of American wheat, with shipments starting in January. Such is the announcement of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has indicated its willingness to finance the shipping from Pacific Northwest ports, and the members of 61 grain-producing groups have pledged the grain when details of the deal are completed. The shipments will take the strain off Northwest wheat elevators and also Northwest farmers' purses—By taking much out they will put something in.

♦ ♦ ♦

France works through the mental stages that take it away from a program of default on the Dec. 15 payments. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber votes 23 to 3 to pay on condition that the American Congress agree to an international conference to liquidate the entire debt problem. The Finance Committee votes 26 to 5 against any unconditional payment. Premier Herriot, whose political fate is in the balances, feels that France must avoid the isolation that would come if Britain and Italy pay and France does not. He tries to measure the Chamber's price of consent—What strings or ropes must he attach to the remittance?

♦ ♦ ♦

Kitchener, Ont., hears a youthful radio expert declare he can transmit light, heat and electrical energy without wires. Frank Fedy, the inventor, says he has proved his claims before a body of natural scientists at Toronto. His apparatus, he explains, can broadcast light, heat and power from a central station to houses within a radius of 100 miles. Cost of the receiving set is estimated at only $5. More proofs will be awaited, but the young man is reaching toward an established precept—As the idea comes into play the crude mechanics drop away. ♦ ♦ ♦

Akron, Ohio, marvels at the persistence of a spider which for 20 days has tried to lash her web between the moving hands of a clock. No sooner is the silken skein in place than the relentless minute hand shifts and breaks it and the persistent spider starts building again. Director H. L. Madison of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History believes the spider may have a brood of her young within the clock and needs sustenance for the family. Akron hopes the clock will stop and the spider win—And anyway, she has already shamed most of the idle clock watchers in Akron into some kind of a job.

Cheese Factory Scrip Used in Saskatoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Le Roy, Sask.

COUPONS issued by the local cheese factory have replaced money in this district, so far as the farmers are concerned. The coupons are accepted by the storekeepers and all those who do business in the Le Roy area.

During the past summer, not a penny was borrowed from the bank to operate the cheese factory, although more than 1,000,000 pounds of milk were purchased on the scrip system from the farmers.

French Cabinet Fosters Cause Of Temperance

Three Members Share in Efforts to Combat Use of Intoxicants

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The head of the French Government today is a man who was for three years the leader of the temperance movement in France.

M. Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister, was president of the National League Against Alcoholism (Ligue Nationale Contre L'Alcoolisme), the foremost French temperance organization, in 1920, 1921 and 1922. He was at that time Senator and active in the affairs of the National Government, as well as being Mayor of Lyons.

While affairs of state kept him from very active participation in the work of the League Against Alcoholism—which in France consists largely of discouraging the drinking of distilled liquors and encouraging the eating of grapes and apples instead of their fermentation—M. Herriot nevertheless was a firm ally of the temperance cause.

"The custom prevails of dividing drinks into two groups," he is quoted as saying in a recent issue of L'Etoile Bleue, the league's organ. "One is that of fermented drinks, said to be healthful: wine, beer, cider. The other is that of the distilled drinks: brandy and liqueurs. We do not intend to maintain any intransigent or absolute thesis, but it is a good thing to remember that, according to the physiologists, there is no such thing as an alcoholic liquid which is healthful."

During the World War, M. Herriot is credited with bringing the Government to adopt a project prohibiting "alcool de bouche"—beverage alcohol.

As Minister of Public Instruction in 1927, he showed himself a vigorous proponent of anti-alcoholism by sending out a circular to all state schools demanding a fresh effort on the part of the professors to spread temperance teachings among the youth of France.

The Prime Minister is still a member of the Administrative Council of the Ligue Nationale Contre l'Alcoolisme, as is also one of his cabinet colleagues, M. Justin Godart, Minister of Public Health.

Another member of the present cabinet, M. Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, is also a firm friend of the temperance movement.

It would be misleading to attribute too much importance to the interest in temperance work shown by prominent French statesmen. The electoral power wielded by the wine and spirits interests in France is so great today that all temperance efforts must perforce remain on a very modest scale for the present. But it is none the less significant that enlightened leadership in France does realize the dangers inherent in alcohol and the importance of checking its influence.

Maine Vote Issue Back to Council

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Maine Supreme Court's finding that the votes in two Aroostook County plantations "should be rejected" will return the disputed Third District congressional contest to the Governor and Council at its regular session next Tuesday. The court also held that the Governor has the right to vote in the council to make a tie.

If the Governor and Council comply with the opinion of the court and reject the vote cast for congressman in last September's state election in Wallagrass and St. John, the plurality of 294 votes claimed by Mr. John G. Utterback (D.) over former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster (R.) would be reduced to 74.

Mr. Brewster's supporters still have 11 plantations and towns remaining on which they have not yet questioned the court as to evidences of alleged fraud. The rejection of the vote in any of these communities, together with the loss of Wallagrass and St. John would be sufficient to give Mr. Brewster a long-deferred victory.

BRITISH CONSIDER 40-HOUR WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Eng.—The question of a 40-hour week without reduction of pay for workers in the engineering industry was considered at a conference here, at which virtually all the trade unions representing engineering were represented.

A committee of seven was named to inquire further into the subject, and to report to the trade unions, when additional support for the proposal will be given.

France's Debt Payment to U. S. Hinges on Socialists' Support

Herriot Expected to Ask Parliament to Sanction Meeting Dec. 15 Installment, Which Would Be Applied on Any New Agreement

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 10—The French Cabinet met today to crystallize its stand on the war debt payment to the United States, while parliamentary leaders continued their political bickerings on which the real decision depends.

The Herriot Government, the Monitor learns from authoritative sources, has resolved to recommend payment of the debt installment, due Dec. 15, not however in execution of the Mellon-Berenger agreement, but as an anticipated payment to be applied to any new settlement that may be negotiated.

Parliament, on the other hand, appears to be inclined to consider the American reply to the second French note insufficiently definite on the question of revision. The note's friendly tones are generally appreciated here and the impression is that the door is left open to revision based on concessions in the realm of commerce and disarmament. The Deputies, however, feel that a more concrete assurance of satisfactory liquidation of all intergovernmental payments should be exacted before paying any further sums.

The Chamber's Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees met jointly today to frame a resolution to that effect as a basis of debate.

The real outcome of the debate Monday, however, is generally agreed to depend, not on committee recommendations, but on the ability of M. Edouard Herriot to win the support of Socialist deputies. The Radicals yesterday adopted a resolution supporting M. Herriot and favoring conditional payment. The Right and Center parties have voiced their intention to oppose the Government if it asks payment. The decision thus hinges on the Socialists, the second largest group, the members of which appear to hesitate to accept the responsibility of imposing any heavier burden on the French taxpayer.

The general conclusion of political observers here is that if M. Herriot puts a question of confidence while stressing the conditional nature of the payment and the importance of preserving unity of action with Britain, there is a fair chance of his succeeding in obtaining Parliament's approval of the payment.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — With payment of the Dec. 15 installments from France and Britain apparently assured, and the way opened wide to negotiations concerning the entire debt question, the hazardous financial discussion which has troubled public opinion and world money markets since the day after the presidential election now approaches

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

FOES OF SALOON OPPOSE ANY KIND OF COMPROMISE

Only Stand, Barton Group Says, for True Friends of Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Determination of the Anti-Saloon League to reject any compromise with the foes of strict prohibition, even if it means a break in the solid front of organized dry forces, rapidly crystallized today in the backstage deliberations of its leaders at the special "resist repeal" convention, now in session here.

A small group advocating a more conciliatory policy, including submission of the prohibition question to the direct vote of the electorate, received a cold reception in a meeting of the directors of the league yesterday and a public statement placing the league squarely against any form of revision which would involve government recognition of the liquor traffic is now accepted as a foregone conclusion.

Faced with the likelihood that many of the other dry organizations will decline to stand with the league on such an uncompromising position its leaders took the view that it is time for a "showdown" which will indicate who are the true friends of prohibition.

Series of Mass Meetings

While the actual policies of the league were being determined by its leaders in secret session, its most popular speakers were addressing a series of mass meetings of local dry sympathizers at which the most significant development was the suggestion by Dr. Arthur J. Barton, president of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, that the wet stand of both major political parties today may result in the formation of a new party.

Dr. Barton denounced the Democrats for having gone over "bag and baggage to the liquor traffic, and espoused the wrong side of a moral question just as it did concerning the matter of slavery." The Republican Party he considered "even more culpable" for having, after "being born on the right side of a moral issue," "belied is own record and betrayed its constituency in its recent surrender on the liquor issue."

New Party Favored

"My opinion," he said, "is that a new political alignment will be necessary. There ought to be a party formed, and I believe will be formed, whose principles might be indicated by some such name as 'The Progressive Constitutional Party.' In such a party all the moral and progressive forces of the country could unite on issues that really mean something. Such a party could fight for principles instead of becoming an aggregation of subservient politicians seeking and adopting every political expedient for the sake of securing office."

The league determination to resist all compromise was voiced at the same rally by Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent, in the declaration that "we are for no surrender to the traffic in alcohol." He denounced dry congressmen who conceived it their constitutional duty to favor resubmission of the prohibition question to the electorate and declared them no better than "a wet who also votes with the wets for the wet program."

"The convention," he added, "should make plans and outline an active militant program that will organize our forces down into the last voting unit that will cover every minute of the time from now to the close of the 1934 congressional elections."

REICH CABINET OBTAINS RECESS TO DRAFT PLANS

Temporary Toleration of Parliament Won by Fascists' Help

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 10—Germany's Chancellor-General has won his battle to attain at least temporary toleration of the Reichstag.

Herr Adolf Hitler's Fascists, who have been voting much more mildly than they talked, yesterday joined the Roman Catholic and smaller parties to give Gen. Kurt von Schleicher the majority needed to adjourn the House until it is reconvened by the Reichstag's president. Thus the Chancellor escapes facing the nonconfidence motion which the Communists would have been able to force on Monday's calendar. General von Schleicher is thus assured of a quiet period until probably the middle of January to draft a government program undisturbed by the possibility of the Reichstag canceling his decrees.

The Reichstag did more business yesterday than any session in many months. It passed a sweeping amnesty measure affecting those serving sentences for political offenses or crimes springing from economic stress. This will lessen the sentences on many who were jailed following the Fascist-Communist riots last summer.

But even here the Reichstag bowed to the will of the new Chancellor. General von Schleicher let it be known that he is opposed to commutation of sentences for high treason in attempting to undermine the morale of the Reichswehr and police.

The Fascists again enabled a majority to be obtained for the proposal. Fascists, Communists and Socialists then combined to pass the amnesty which cancels sentences up to five years and commutes others to one-half of the time remaining after five years are deducted. Crimes against persons and those in which explosives were used were not amnestied. The measures must pass the Reichstrat before becoming effective.

The Reichstag canceled part of the emergency decree of Sept. 4 which gave the Chancellor authority to introduce extensive labor, wage and social measures, left in the hands of the new Government to work out modifications of the von Papen policy.

The Fascists, Socialists and Roman Catholics have welded the necessary two-thirds majority to change the Constitution so the Supreme Court Justice rather than the Chancellor would succeed to the Presidency in case of an emergency.

Polish Peasants' Voluntary Aid Helps Company to Finish Railway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — The recently opened railway line connecting the town of Woropajewo with that of Druja, in the district of Wilna, was completed largely owing to the coöperation of the local population.

Commenced in 1928, the construction of the line—which covers a stretch of 100 kilometers and is one of the longest built by post-war Poland—was threatened with suspension, owing to a shortage of funds brought about by the crisis.

The railway authorities found a way out in adjusting the original estimate of costs amounting to 26,000,000 zlotys (approximately $2,880,000) to the modified labor and raw materials market conditions. The actual construction of the Woropajewo-Druja Railway has cost 11,000,000 zlotys (approximately $1,210,000).

This could never have been achieved if the local inhabitants, realizing the great value to themselves of the new line—which runs across flax-growing districts—did not lend a hand to the Government. Thousands of hands helped in the groundwork without any remuneration. Local citizens and councils are reported to have yielded plots of land required for the railway line without any money compensation.

The terminus town Druja situated at the junction of three rivers is believed to have considerable economic future. It is here that the Polish Government is contemplating to build a port on the river Dvina, designed to connect the district of Wilna with the sea. The port is planned to replace the use of the port of Memel which, it is claimed in Poland, the Lithuanian Government has made inaccessible to the inhabitants of the Wilna district. The Woropajewo-Druja railway line is a link of this plan.

PROBLEM OF SU STARTS DISPUTE WITH RUSSIANS

Japanese Fail to Get Extradition of Manchu Insurgent Leaders

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 10—The possibility of further irritation in the Russo-Japanese relations is seen in the continued dispute regarding Gen. Su Ping-wen, the insurgent Manchurian leader who fled into Russia. It is now revealed that Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, cabled to the Japanese chargé d'affaires in Moscow Dec. 8 instructing him to request the extradition of Gen. Su Ping-wen and his associates to Manchukuo. This apparently was the basis of reports that they had been delivered to the Japanese military at Manchuli.

Mr. Leo Karakhan, assistant Foreign Minister in Moscow, refused, whereupon the Japanese requested Moscow at least to intern the Chinese in Soviet territory, since their presence in Europe or China would mean that they were free to continue operations against Japan.

Mr. Karakhan was noncommital on this point, but said that Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, the Foreign Minister, had not yet given permission to General Su, Gen. Ma Chan-shan and others to proceed to Europe, although it was possible that the local officials who disarmed the Chinese had granted such permission.

Moscow telegrams state that the Soviets had definitely granted the Chinese permission to proceed to Europe, and it is believed that the Soviets intend to follow this course, since refusal would mean an increase of anti-Sovietism in China and also irritate the Chinese Communists. The future procedure of Japan is not indicated.

Count Aisuke Kabayama, vice-president of the America-Japan Society, is proceeding to the United States at the end of January to attend the Chicago exposition and the vernacular press states that he will also act as informal representative of the Government to explain the Manchurian situation.

American Trade Taking Vote On Branch Banking

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — The Glass bill to permit state-wide branch banking by national banks and other banking changes received implied indorsement today in a referendum sent out by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The measure has been in preparation since January, 1931, and will soon be taken up in the Senate. The major features are: To keep bank funds and reserve bank credit out of the stock market; to divorce investment banking and security company affiliates from commercial banking; to extend branch banking; to control bank investment in real etstate loans; to revise reserve requirements of Federal Reserve member banks, and to strengthen the Reserve board.

The chamber's action, announced this afternoon, is in the form of two referendums, sent out to member organizations. The opinion of constituent groups is asked, but in each case the majority of the chamber's own banking committee strongly indorses the affirmative of the questions propounded.

Snow Drifting High On Mt. Washington

BROOKLINE, Mass., Dec. 10 (AP)—The rigors of winter were vividly described in a radio message received today from the Mount Washington Observatory. The message, received by Albert F. Sise, who operates an amateur radio station, follows:

"With fresh snow drifting high outside the double door and subzero temperatures prevailing for the thirty-sixth hour, observers at the Mount Washington Observatory were shown last evening the first moving picture entertainment ever given on the summit of Mt. Washington during the winter months. The film and projector were supplied by Winston H. Pote of Swampscott, Mass., who showed 1700 feet of winter scenes, all taken on Mt. Washington.

"Snow which started falling yesterday afternoon accumulated during the night and has not yet been blown off the exposed slope. At 7 a. m., the observatory thermometer showed the temperatures of 7 below zero."

Both Hoover and Mills Find Business Slowly Recovering

President Cites Eight Specific Items Where Improvement Is Evident, and Treasury Head Gives Figures Supporting Him

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Slowly reviving business is the encouraging forecast contained in recent Administration statements which chart the trend of major industrial and economic indexes. The hopeful reports are backed by President Hoover and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury.

In forecasting revenues to be derived from taxation now and in the future, the Administration budget takes into account an expected business recovery, of gradual extent next year; and at various points, both in the message from the President, and in the report of the Treasury, by Mr. Mills, definite statements are made that the sun is at last beginning to show between the hanging clouds of business decline.

Mr. Mills points out, as a start, that domestic business has "already shown some improvement since last summer." Describing this improvement, Mr. Mills says, in part:

"The physical volume of manufacturing and mining output has increased, as is indicated by a rise in the Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, from a low point of 58 in July to 36 in September. Available information indicates that in October industrial activities was maintained at the September level.

"The improvement in manufacturing output and factory employment has been concentrated largely in the light industries, such as textiles, clothing, shoes and some of the food products. Production and employment in these industries increased substantially between the early summer and September. In the heavy industries, on the other hand, such as steel, machinery, and automobiles, there was no improvement in August and only slight improvement in September and October."

President Hoover gives corroborgtive detail to the picture of gradual stabilization, in a section of his annual message which received scant attention in the first press notice. He declared that the "unprecedented emergency measures enacted, and policies adopted, undoubtedly saved the country from economic disaster." And he added in part:

"After serving to defend the national security, the measures began in July to show their weight and influence toward improvement of conditions in many parts of the country."

Mr. Hoover then offers the following eight specific items to show how business indexes in different lines have shown improvement from their low-water mark, which was in most cases about July this year. It was then when many observers think the business slump "struck bottom."

BUDGET POWERS GIVEN TO MAYOR IN McKEE BILL

Seabury Favors Minority Representation as Way to Check Tammany

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—As legislative machinery got in motion in Albany today to implement huge payroll economies in New York City and initiate a study looking to far-reaching reforms in its government and a state-wide plan for the financial rescue of local governments that default on their financial obligations, forces for administrative reorganization here are pressing for changes which the city's financial straits now show to be imperative.

Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee, whose program of retrenchment was deliberately wrecked by the Tammany-controlled board of estimate last October, precipitating the city's present financial plight, took the first step in this direction by bringing before the board a bill which would restore to the Mayor the budget-making powers of which it stripped this office when Mr. McKee attempted his budgetary relief plan.

This is in line with recommendations before the joint legislative committee hearings on governmental reforms and would set up a bureau of budget directly under the Mayor. The budget-drafting power has been in the hands of the board of estimate since its action against Mr. McKee.

Simultaneously, Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel of the legislative inquiry body, whose public hearings terminated on Thursday, called on the independent political elements in the city to organize for proportional representation. Judge Seabury is now engaged in drafting his summation of inquiry findings to the committee for report to the 1933 Legislature, in which are to be included recommendations for remedial changes in the city's Tammany-controlled mayoralty. He will embody in his final report a draft of the revised city charter and hopes to have it ready for consideration by the special session.

Charging Tammany with "gross waste and mismanagement" of the city's affairs and with responsibility for the present financial predicament, Judge Seabury urged all citizens to rally behind the proposals of witnesses before the committee for a system of minority representation on the city's governing boards.

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THINGS PRESENT

The smart youngster will mark "What, No Spinach?" on the Editorial page and mail today's Monitor to his parents.

Beginning today, the Parent column appears on Saturday's Educational page instead of on Tuesday's.

Arnold Bennett admirers will enjoy today's "Bookman's Holiday" on the Book Reviews and Literary News page.

Another Editor's Puzzle today. Note that the "corrected" form, as tucked away among the advertisements, is not the only correct form, as styles differ.

"The World Court Month by Month" will keep you abreast of the progress of this great tribunal.

AND THINGS TO COME

Monday brings the Children's page, more Hymnal Notes, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and a third report of the special convention of the Anti-Saloon League.

BRITISH SURVEY SHOWS HOW TO CUT DOWN COST

Applies Specifically to Scotland and Wales and Is Specific

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The insistent efforts which the British National Government has been making to cut down its expenditures and thus to reduce what is almost universally regarded as the overwhelming burden of present taxation in Britain have received new stimulus from two official reports issued here.

These reports are the work of committees comprised of members of municipal bodies. The committees were set up by Mr. MacDonald's Government last July with instructions to see what could be done to effect economies in this important branch of the administration. One of them under Sir William Ray took England and Wales as its province; the other presided over by Lord Lovat confined its attention to Scotland. Both committees have now reported that very substantial economies are possible. There are some reservations by individual members of the case of England and Wales, but these do not affect the main recommendations made. The Scottish committee is unanimous.

The economies proposed cover a strictly defined field in that they refer solely to what can be saved upon local administration. The committees propose cuts amounting in the case of England and Wales from £35,000,000 to £40,000,000 annually as compared with the actuals of 1929-30, to take effect in the course of the next three years. The Scottish committee thinks that £3,383,300 in all could eventually be saved annually, in addition to material reduction in capital expenditure.

One of the main sources of economy relied upon is a change in the existing system whereby the central Government contributes to municipal outlay. At present this contribution is generally dependent, not upon what the central Government can afford, but upon what the local body that is to be assisted decides to spend out of the municipal taxation raised by itself. The committees both advise that lump-sum grants should be substituted for percentage ones.

Another economy they think possible is to substitute private for public enterprise in dealing with the housing problem. Drastic tightening up is also suggested of public expenditures upon education, roads and relief of distress of all kinds.

The present proposals, like those put forward by the unofficial committee, are all highly controversial. The National Union of Teachers has already issued a statement declaring that it will throw the whole influence of its 140,000 members against what it describes as "disastrous reversing of the engine."

The Labor Party opposes the proposed cuts strongly. The Liberals are doubtful about the suggestions. Even the Conservatives are by no means unanimously in their favor, though this is more because they recognize the necessarily very unpopular nature of such expedients, than because any considerable proportion of them is not convinced of the desirability of going as far as may be politically practicable in the direction proposed.

The net result nevertheless is to show that there is a strong consensus in favor of yet another turn of the economy screw despite the great electoral difficulties which such action involves.

This is being taken notice of in official circles and is expected to become further apparent, alike in the Government's housing and unemployment relief measures that are about to be introduced in Parliament, and in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget proposals that come forward next spring.

GREAT WAVE OF ECONOMY SWEEPS U. S.

Nation, State, City Alike Cut Down Expenses of Government

VITAL NEED FOUND FOR LOWER TAXES

Dark Corners Yield Evidence of Duplication, Extravagance and Waste

Government is fast learning that the way to keep down expenses is to quit spending lavishly.

This lesson has been driven home to nation, state, county, city and town and they are all taking heroic measures to call a halt on mounting taxes.

They have, in their search for ways to retrench, found also that there has been considerable waste going on.

They have discovered as a corollary to this that duplication of effort has been conducive to this waste.

Now they are pruning, altering, consolidating and abolishing the things that make for extravagance, duplication and waste, and it is believed that the result will mean a lower tax rate all over the United States for the next year and thereafter.

The same thing is happening in Europe, especially in England where economy measures affecting education, roads, and relief are now under consideration.

Some of the things that have been and are being done in the United States follow:

With economy seekers bustling about the governmental house the county is not to escape scrutiny. Some declare it could surrender its functions to the municipalities or the State with resultant savings and gains in efficiency. Others defend the county as an essential part of state government.

Mr. John C. L. Dowling, former chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and a man who has studied county government to determine its utility, urges its rapid elimination. County government that is costing the people of Massachusetts well over $17,000,000 a year to maintain, is, according to him, archaic and performs no function that could not be centralized under state supervision.

Mr. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and Senator Samuel Wragg, chairman of the legislative committee of municipal finance concur in contradicting censure of the county, asserting this jurisdiction to be essential to effective state government. The county more than any other part of Massachusetts government has effected economies in operation, Mr. Wragg said, and pointed to the 25 per cent reduction in costs of administering it in 1931.

Merely a Transfer

If the county were eliminated, there would be, according to both, merely a transfer of the rôle now assumed by the county.

Admitting it to be a transfer, Mr. Dowling said, it would, nevertheless, place county functions under the State which is, according to him, better equipped to discharge them. It would at the same time, he said, eliminate many of "the supernumeraries" of the county's personnel. In place of the 59 or more county and associate county commissioners, the treasurers, auditors, sheriffs, clerks and the like now abounding on the county pay roll, the functions of these officers could to a great extent, he said, be grouped under a much reduced state personnel.

In place of the elective and appointive county officers, there could be advantageously substituted, he continued, central boards under civil service laws. Efficiency as well as economy would be served by this transfer according to him. He stated that control by the Commonwealth of the prisons, hospitals and other institutions now under county rule would increase the efficiency of their management. Unhampered by local restrictions, the whole penal system could be improved, he said, by expanded opportunity for segregation of offenders and their transfer to avoid congestion.

Many County Plums

Patronage, he declared, looms large in the counties under their system of appointing officers, and the numerous "plums" on the county's political trees make it difficult to censor this unit successfully. He designated the "county ring" as responsible for the defeat of the civil service law in its application to the counties.

"The proposed elimination would not be abortive," he said. "Rather could the displaced functions be turned over to the municipalities and to the State and come nearer to being where they belong.

The maintenance of Suffolk County represents, in his opinion, a virulent form of inefficient governmental organization. Pointing out that Suffolk is practically Boston, he said officials draw salaries for serving Boston and the county that is basically Boston again.

County Governments All Over the Country Exposed to Public Eye

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—County governments, spun like cobwebs over the nation, are to be called to account.

Descending from Saxon principalities, and haphazardly assuming a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

INSURANCE MEN HEAR BUSINESS MUST BE FREED

Head of U. S. Trade Board Includes This in Program for Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—A five-point program to restore the general price index of commodities to 1922 and 1929 levels and to give employment to millions of persons was presented at the closing session of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents yesterday by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The five essentials to the restoration of prices and employment are, he said, to spread work so that all persons may have at least partial employment; unshackle business by modifying restrictive laws; put agriculture on a self-respecting and profitable basis; stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar and reduce governmental expenditures.

Business concerns which desire to enter into contracts for the purpose of equalizing production to consumption should be allowed to do so, providing they filed contracts with some governmental authority having supervision over them, Mr. Harriman held.

That life insurance companies met the test of the last three years of business stagnation was shown by Mr. John R. Hardin, president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

During this period, the life insurance companies of this country, he said, have pursued their time-tested policies with no serious interruption to their financial operations.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut asserted that there could be no complete business recovery until the present international trade war ended.

"That the war debts, as they now stand can ever be collected is an illusion," he declared. "In the interest of international business and amity, they must be scaled down to a vanishing point, as has happened in the case of reparations."

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice of Canada, declared that unless the nations will coöperate the prospect is not encouraging. The League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference must grow in importance as the need for international coöperation becomes more and more apparent through the pressure of events, he said.

Mr. Thomas A. Buckner, president of the New York Life Insurance Company and chairman of the convention, said that the amount paid to policy holders and beneficiaries by insurance companies in the United States would be about $3,100,000,000 exceeding by $500,000,000 the previous record-breaking total of 1931.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Changes Are Made In Monitor Radiocast

Due to necessary rearrangements of station programs, the daily evening radiocast of news from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield (990 kilocycles) and the short-wave station W1XAZ has been changed. The following schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" will prevail until further notice:

The Monitor news will be radiocast daily at 6:30 to 6:45 p. m. except on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The Tuesday radiocast is at 8:00 to 8:15 p. m. and Saturday from 7:00 to 7:15 p. m.

The daily noon radiocast at 12 to 12:15 will continue unchanged.

The Monitor's evening radiocast Saturday, Dec. 10, will be at 7:45 to 8:00 p. m., owing to the Southern California-Notre Dame football game broadcast, which starts at 4:45 p. m.

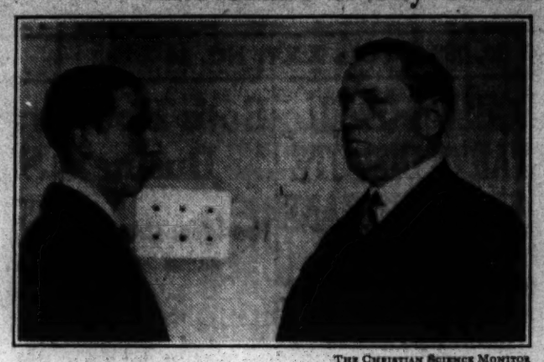
Allotment Plan Of Relief Opposed

Protesting adoption of the Domestic Allotment Plan of farm relief which is about to be considered by the House Agricultural Committee in Washington, Mr. Paul T. Rothwell, president of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, told an informal meeting at the exchange today that this type of legislation, if adopted, would mean an imposition of additional taxes to the citizens of New England running between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 a year.

Representatives of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the Consumers League of Massachusetts attended the meeting and were urged by Mr. Rothwell to take up the subject in their own organizations for immediate action, as hearings are scheduled to start before the Agricultural Committee next Tuesday.

Mr. Rothwell said that the tax on wheat translated into flour alone would amount to something over $16,000,000 and would add at least 1 cent per pound to the cost of every pound loaf of bread in New England. "The tax on cotton would add about $10,000,000 to the New England tax bill," he said. "Figured on a per capita basis, the increased tax would be nearly $7 per annum for every man, woman and child living in the New England states."

Boston Newsboys Slip Easily Into Chairs of City Officials



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAYOR CURLEY TURNING HIS OFFICE OVER TO SAUL NAGLIN

Newsboys today took over the principal offices of Boston's municipal government as a feature of Newsboys' Week. These boys have had some practice in civic matters as members of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, where they practice self-government to considerable extent.

Promptly at 10:30 Mayor James M. Curley welcomed the boys to their duties and gave them a few words of advice. To Saul Naglin he resigned his own chair, and directed the other boys to their respective posts. These included the offices of Commissioner of Public Welfare, Superintendent of Police, Traffic, Commissioner of Health, City Treasurer, members of the City Council, and so forth. The boys taking active parts besides Mr. Naglin were Michael Salja, Samuel Timmerman, James DeLuca, Harry Rosen, Joseph Weinrebe and Albert Slabine.

St. Botolph Tower Dedication Dec. 17

Dedication of the famous St. Botolph's Church of Boston, Eng., restored through the combined efforts of citizens in the English city and its namesake, Boston, Mass., will be held on Saturday, Dec. 17, culminating a splendid example of international coöperation and good will. The program will be broadcast by the British Broadcasting Company, and will be brought to the United States by the Columbia Broadcasting System at 3:30 p. m., and to Boston through Station WNAC.

The part Boston, Mass., played in the restoration of this outstanding example of Gothic architecture was the raising of more than $50,000 as part of the city's tercentenary celebration. This sum was about one-third of the amount needed for the work.

For more than 500 years of its six centuries of existence, the church tower, which is considerably higher than Bunker Hill monument, remained intact. But age and insects finally made the tower unstable. The people of Boston, Eng., undertook to raise $150,000 to finance the work, a stupendous sum for a community of 17,000 citizens. When knowledge of the trouble reached the American city, a committee under Mr. Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, immediately undertook to raise a fund here.

HARVARD REDUCES COLLEGE ROOM RENTS

Harvard College officials today announced a decrease in college room rents, beginning next September.

Under the new schedule quarters in the houses may be obtained for $260 a year instead of $300. At the same time the addition of 72 more rooms at prices between $100 and $200 assures a greater number of inexpensive accommodations.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Jamaica Plain Footlight Club: Presentation of play, "Mr. Proback," Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8.

Boston City Club: Dinner dance, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7.

Democratic victory dinner, Miss Mary H. Ward, Massachusetts committeewoman, guest of honor, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Burroughs' Newsboys Foundation: Closing night of "Newsboys' Week," open house program, 10 Somerset Street, 7 to 9:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Mädchen in Uniform," film, 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—"Raub der Mona Lisa," film, at 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40 p. m.

Colonial—Walter Hampden in "Cyrana," 8.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Popular science lecture, "Cosmic Rays—The Mystery of Modern Physics," by Prof. Ralph D. Bennett, Room 10-250, M. I. T., Cambridge, 4.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, in Drama League Course, "The Question of Style in Drama," by Dr. Robert M. Gay, 3:30. Reading of "Cyrano de Bergerac," by Mr. Edward Abner Thompson, of Curry School, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Helen Diedrichs, pianist, Mr. Edgar Isherwood, tenor, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Prelude, Choral and Fugue..César Franck
Miss Diedrichs
Cielo e mar, from "La Gioconda"..Ponchielli
Passing By.....Purcell
At Night.....Rachmaninoff
Mr. Isherwood
Study, F major.....Chopin
Scherzo, B flat minor.....Chopin
Miss Diedrichs
Ah, Moon of My Delight, from the Song-Cycle "In a Persian Garden"...Lehmann
Vainemant, ma bien aimé, from "Le Roy D'ys".....Lalo
Song of the Open.....La Forge
Mr. Isherwood

Harvard University: Lecture, "Religion and Communism," by Prof. B. C. Hopper, Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, 4. Open to public.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "The Ethics of Class War," by Mr. Algernon D. Black, George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

EVENTS MONDAY

Harvard University: Lecture, "The Student and War," by Dr. Scott Nearing, Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge, 4. Open to public.

Boston Ruskin Club: Lecture, "A Christmass Message," by Mrs. Herbert J. Gerney, former president of Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 3. Open to public.

"Current Events" lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Boston Congregational Ministers: Meeting, Mr. Sherwood Eddy, speaker, Church of New Jerusalem, 11.

New England Woman's Club: Meeting, address, "Leaders of Tomorrow," by Mr. Cameron Beck, personnel director of New York Stock Exchange, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

National Civic Federation: Second in series of literary mornings, "The Literary Man of Europe," by Miss Emma Mills, Hotel Statler, 11.

Lowell Institute: Lecture in series on "The Economic Problems of Socialism and of a Planned Economy" by Dr. Edward S. Mason, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Pekingese Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

New England Road Builders' Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Dec. 10, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lily Pons, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, at the Kate Thomas Studio, a concert by the Boston Chamber Music Society.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, at the Repertory Theater, a concert by William Lawrence, tenor.

Monday evening, Dec. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, Dec. 15, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, a concert by the Chardon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Dec. 16, at the Fogg Art Museum, a concert by the Stradivarius Quartet.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 17, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Dorothy Gordon.

Saturday evening, Dec. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, at the Boston Art Club, the Boston Flute Players Club.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, in Symphony Hall, the "Messiah" by the Handel and Haydn Society.

Thursday evening, Dec. 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler, Memorial Exhibition, closing Dec. 11; German and Netherlands Engravings of the fifteenth century; eighteenth century French Ornamental Designs; etchings by Whistler; prints by D. Y. Cameron.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits. Through Dec. 10.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oil and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 24.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Landscape paintings by Mrs. Hugo Munsterberg. Through month of December.

Copley Art Store, 697 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Scharvee Studio, 668 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Colored reproduction of paintings by Cezanne, Van Gogh and others. Through Dec. 31.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Paintings by Alphonse J. Shelton. Drawings in colors of dogs by Bernard W. Shattuck. Both through Dec. 10.

Copley Society, 256 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in oils by H. B. Brainerd. Through Dec. 18.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Water colors of flowers by Greta Allen. Through Dec. 13.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with snow or rain late tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; moderate north to east winds; minimum temperature tonight about 30.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow late tonight or Sunday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature Sunday.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Snow tonight; Sunday snow in interior and rain or snow on coast; slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island: Snow or rain tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north shifting to northeast winds and increasing over north portion, and strong north shifting to northeast over south portion; weather becoming overcast with snow or rain over north portion Sunday and over south portion tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	32	44	Montreal	10	24
Bismarck	-3	0	Nantucket	34	42
Boston	25	37	New Orleans	68	72
Buffalo	14	20	New York	26	42
Calgary	-2	12	Norfolk, Va.	46	52
Charleston	52	58	North Platte	-2	0
Chicago	16	18	Philadelphia	30	42
Cincinnati	20	30	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	64
Denver	-6	-8	Pittsburgh	22	30
Eastport, Me.	20	32	Portland, Me.	20	28
Hatteras	50	56	Raleigh	40	50
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	16	20
7 p.m. Dec. 9	76		St. Paul	-2	0
Helena, Mont.	12	-10	Salt Lake City	14	26
Huron, S. D.	2	2	San Francisco	34	42
Jacksonville	62	66	SantaFe, N.M.	32	40
Kansas City	10	34	Seattle	22	30
Key West	68	72	Tampa	58	76
Los Angeles	44	58	Washington	30	46
Memphis	32	32	Wichita, Kan.	12	13
Miami, Fla.	72	76	Williston, N.D.	-4	0

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 10.
B—Maximum Dec. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:45 p. m., Sunday 9:52 a. m.
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Sayre Nominated To Follow Stearns As Head of Prisons

The post of Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction has been offered to Prof. Francis B. Sayre, director of the Institute of Criminal Law at Harvard Law School, it was learned today. It is expected that Governor Ely will submit his nomination to the Executive Council on Dec. 14.

Professor Sayre confirmed the report but declined to comment until the council acts. He has been named to succeed Dr. A. Warren Stearns of Billerica. It is expected that in the event of his confirmation he will divide his time between the two posts.

Professor Sayre is a trustee of the Massachusetts State Training School which deals with juvenile delinquents, and has maintained a close touch with prison administration through association with Dr. Stearns.

Professor Sayre was graduated from Williams College in 1909 and from Harvard Law School in 1912. The following year he was married to Miss Jesse Wilson, daughter of President Wilson. The ceremony was performed in the White House. He was an assistant in the office of the district attorney of New York, and later became legal adviser to the King of Siam. He is known as an authority on international law. He joined the Harvard Law School faculty in 1917 and became full professor in 1924.

Boston Art Notes

Boston Art Club

Small pictures are generally shown at the Boston Art Club before the Christmas holiday. The diminutive size somehow impresses people with the accessibility of these pictures. There is intrisically no reason why a small picture should cost less than a large one, yet it seems often that price is determined by sheer yardage, or in this case, footage.

For some reason we are generally particularly impressed by this yearly event in exhibitions. Most people paint best in these scaled-down proportions; for them pictures are either fanciful sketches or amusing episodic depictions. They do not seem in this century to plan in terms of spacious walls, deep apses and expansive altarpieces. Grandeur is not a characteristic of contemporary art.

We may see works by known and unknown artists, professionals and amateurs. Where professionalism ends and amateurism begins is a question. We look about and see neatly made, carefully planned, imaginatively conceived compositions—and some of the painters work only on "days off." The fundamentals of good picture making seem to be there. The eye skips from one to another; there seem to be liveliness, novelty, courageous experiment. The wharves of New England, the fisheries, the mountains, the flowers appear again and again in varying moods and guises. From 250 pictures one may gain a fairly good idea of the quaintness and charm of our environment.

Of particular interest are the aquarelles. This less dependable medium must be handled well or the results are very sad. Since water color has thriven in these parts, we find even amongst our lesser artists an ease in its use. Several of these small pictures would hold their own in a formidable display of America's best.

After examining this exhibition we appreciate how widespread is the interest in painting, what a refreshing hobby it proves to be. Looking at it more contemplatively we may conclude that from such enthusiasm and assiduous occupation with fine art, something of consequence must result. Sensibilities are being deepened, and technical skill is growing. For the next step, there must be abundant encouragement from society at large. D. A.

BIG HOLIDAY GROUP LEAVES ON SCYTHIA

Sir Wilfred Grenfell and Lady Grenfell, widely known for their missionary activities along the Labrador coast, sail from Boston today for their home in England. They are among 356 passengers leaving on the Cunard liner Scythia for Liverpool by way of Galway and Cobh.

In the Scythia will be the largest group of holiday excursionists to leave Boston in many years, according to officials of the Cunard Line, who point out that this "might be considered a barometer indicating the swing to better times, as practically all of the passengers have equipped themselves with reëntry permits so as to return to the United States in the spring or earlier."

Winnwood School Names New Master

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DONALD S. LOWE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE GROVE, L. I.—Appointment of Mr. Donald Sturtevant Lowe of Lynn, Mass., as head master of the Winnwood School here was announced recently by the board of trustees, to take effect at once. Mr. and Mrs. Earl J. Winn, directors of the school, remain in their present capacity.

Mr. Lowe, who succeeds Miss Gladys C. Hall, has been a member of the Winnwood faculty for four years. For the last two years he has been acting as head of the English department. Also he has served as faculty director of the glee club and has had charge of the older boys' dormitory.

He is a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and Dartmouth College. Before coming to Winnwood, Mr. Lowe taught one year each at Harvard College and West Nottingham Academy, Colora, Md.

NON-AVIATOR INVENTS AIR LANDING GEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOPEDALE, Mass., Dec. 10—Necessity of landing an airplane on its fuselage bottom because its retractable landing gear has fouled is eliminated in a recently patented landing gear controlled by compressed air. Invented by Mr. James Maner Tuten, loom inspector in a local factory, the invention does away with lever-operated landing gear.

The apparatus is operated by a valve on the switchboard. The landing gear works on an arm which runs in a track rather than being operated by cog wheels. On the switchboard are red and green lights, the red light warning the pilot that the gear is not locked into place. Mr. Tuten is not a pilot but he became interested in airplanes at the Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga.

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New Hampshire Report Itemized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10—For the first time in the history of New Hampshire, an itemized report on governmental expenditures, such as salaries and wages, materials and supplies, is submitted with the State Comptroller's report. Mr. Milan A. Dickinson, comptroller, said a detailed analysis of all state expenditures might be helpful in the preparation of the executive budget and appropriations by the Legislature.

A partial report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, shows that out of total current tax assessments of $4,100,000 there remains uncollected only $474 in general fund operations. The State's total income for the fiscal year, including revenue and nonrevenue items, totaled $12,531,949. Total current expenditures amounted to $8,139,088 including fixed charges.

Capital outlays amounted to $4,294,268, leaving an excess of all income over all expenditures of $98,592. This is the best showing in New Hampshire's history. Total revenues for the year were reported at $10,906,859 while non-revenue income included borrowings of $1,500,000 and repayment of trunk line completion notes by towns in the amount of $125,089.

Traveltalk

China and Japan Today

Not wholly as land of legend, but as countries whose meaning to the world today is of startling importance, Mr. E. M. Newman brought China and Japan to closer view in the penultimate lap of his pictorial journeying for this season at Symphony Hall last evening.

Vital were the shots of Shanghai, taken during or soon after the storm and stress period of last spring, emphasizing the gravity of a world problem which remains unsolved. China was revealed as a slumbering giant, only just aroused, whose full awakening is of vast import.

Decorated with local costumes and customs, with the inflorescence of the dance, which blooms in amazingly varied forms all over this good earth, and which, like music, could be transmuted into a communal tie, the merging (without blending) into the Japan of the second half of the lecture was at first without perceptible outward difference. But strongly marked differences soon became apparent. China and Japan, usually spoken of together, must feel like highly individualized twins who resent the constant coupling of their names as if they were one individual. If they some time become peaceable, yet differentiated, members of the family, it will be enough.

Mr. Newman's pictures were of the usual high quality—the colored stills often beautiful compositions, the motion pictures vibrant with current interest. Next week's subject (last of this series) "Hawaii to the Arctic." M. L.

B. & M. ANNOUNCES MORE 'SNOW TRAINS'

Popularization of winter sports in northern New England communities on a much larger scale is being planned by the Boston & Maine Railroad in announcing today a new series of Sunday and week-end scenic and sporting special trains to be operated from Boston this winter in addition to resumption of the Sunday "snow train."

The minimum fare for "snow train" trips will be $1.75, round trip, with the maximum lower than last year. The New Haven Railroad is to cooperate this year with the Boston & Maine and will establish a connection from Providence, R. I., with the "snow train" at a round-trip fare of $1.

DEFENDANTS IN BANK CASE FOUND GUILTY

In the Middlesex Criminal Court yesterday Herbert S. Maybey, Newton; Harry W. Coshnear, Newton, and Samuel Coshnear, Brighton, were found guilty of conspiracy to steal and defraud in connection with the sale and purchase of the closed Medford Trust Company stock. Judge Thomas J. Hammond will render sentence Monday, he announced. The last sentence in a similar case called for two years in the house of correction and a $5000 fine for the convicted man.

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PRICE RECOVERY URGED BEFORE RETURN TO GOLD

London Economist Lays Down Plan for Boosting Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Permanent reflation and stabilization of general prices as expressed in dollars, also settlement of war debts and removal of impediments to international trade, are semi-authoritatively claimed here as essential antecedents to Britain's return to gold as a standard of value, a proposition much discussed in London city circles.

The Economist, a well-informed journal representing the views of Sir Walter Layton, one of Britain's premier economists, indicated in a recent issue that the conditions named have been in effect the British answer to French and United States demand for realignment of sterling with gold, as a fundamental of the proposed International Economic Conference.

The Economist in this connection lays down the following four main British contentions supplementary to that of settlement of war debts:

"(1) That there must first be some recovery from the present depressed level of wholesale prices; to this end the policy of central banks—aided by complementary policy on the part of governments—should be to put no obstacle in the way of such a movement, but rather to assist it.

"(2) That the excessive concentration of gold in a few countries of the world must first be corrected. If the trade balance of the countires concerned does not become sufficiently adverse to produce this result, it must be achieved either by loans from the gold-accumulating countries or by utilizing some part of the accumulations as in international reserve.

"(3) That there must be sufficient common action in the monetary policy of the chief countries of the world to insure that future gold movements are allowed to influence price levels and so correct the balance of payments, i. e., that gold receiving countries will not sterilize gold in order to obviate a rise in their internal costs. There must also be adequate information regarding short-term capital movements from one country to another, so that there may be adequate warning when the situation in any country is becoming unduly vulnerable.

"(4) That a general agreement be reached for the removal of trade impediments and the inauguration of a more liberal commercial policy, including in particular an undertaking by creditor countries that they will refrain from placing, in the supposed interests of their domestic employment, obstacles in the way of their acceptance of a logical import surplus."

The Daily Herald, representing the British Labor Party, goes further than the Economist. It makes a strong attack upon those British bankers, including Mr. Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, who have expressed their approval in theory to Britain's eventual return to gold. The Herald stigmatizes such a course as "an act of folly which would have the most bitter reaction on British trade and industry and on the standard of life of the majority."

On the other hand Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., merchant bankers of London, declared in a recent review that given settlement of the war-debt question, Britain would be well advised not to insist too strongly upon other conditions. "It is highly probable," Messrs. Robert Benson & Co. said, "that by taking our courage in both hands and agreeing to return to gold (under such international safeguards against its abuse as it may be possible to devise) at an appropriate parity, we should be making an invaluable and indispensable contribution to the restoration of world monetary stability."

Wave of Economy Sweeps the U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

place in the American scheme of government, they have become giants of political power, consumers of millions of the public's money and a source of duplicated effort. With the states of the nation launched on an unprecedented drive for economy, reformation of county government looms as a likely source of saving, of balancing budgets and of reducing tax burdens.

Growing awareness that county house-cleaning may yield substantial financial relief is evidenced by the formation of county taxpayers' associations at the rate, estimated last spring, of one a day. Public expenditures that mount and public incomes that shrink are exerting pressure for examination of every form of government cost.

The county is being increasingly deemed a first-class subject for scouting, as credence grows in the allegations of government students that the county is as flagrantly extravagant and corrupt as any unit of government, and that it is unique as a form of archaism.

Schools Close in Alabama

As an illustration of the way in which poor county organization affected the population within the limits, Mr. Howard P. Jones, public relations secretary of the National Municipal League, a clearing house for information on problems of government, said there were 200,000 children of school age in Alabama this winter who are being deprived of an education because 25 counties had no money and were forced to close the schools.

"This does not mean that there is not enough money in Alabama to keep schools open," he explained. "The governmental areas are out of focus. Some have too much money, some not enough. We are sacrificing those school children on the altar of an archaic system of local government."

Describing the haphazard way in which county boundaries were originally drawn, Mr. Jones declared that the size of the county was frequently determined by the distance a farmer could travel to the county seat after doing his chores on the farm in the morning and return home the same evening in time for milking. Although big ranches in the West made the problem somewhat different, the early settlers there were so lacking in originality that they copied the old system from the East with most of their shortcomings, he added.

Emphasizing the need of reorganizing the old county governments so as to centralize responsibility in an executive somewhat after the city manager plan, Mr. Jones asserted that the necessity for overhauling the present system became obvious when one recalled that there has been no change in the forms of local government in the United States since 100 years before the Revolution.

Fee System, Fat Plum

"Take the fee system of paying county officers," he continued. "That was originally instituted for part-time officers because there was not enough to do to keep them busy all the time. In some counties whose populations have grown by leaps and bounds those old laws have enabled the officers to make fortunes in their spare time.

"I know of a county engineer whose fees totaled about $100,000 in one year. In New York County the sheriff's job used to be good for $60,000 a year. There are supervisors in New York State who spend only part of their time in the public service, yet make as much as $25,000 a year in fees. On the other hand, there are counties in the same State that cannot pay for the services they need."

County consolidation on a large scale is now being considered in 21 states, Mr. Jones said. These are Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Several other states also are considering proposals to merge counties, he added.

As an example of the thoroughgoing reforms which some of these contemplate, he said, it has been recommended that the 75 counties in Arkansas be merged into 25; a plan has been outlined for reducing the 44 counties in Idaho to 14; a prosopal in Illinois looks toward reshaping the 102 counties in that State to form 52; in Kentucky it has been proposed to reduce the 120 counties to 20; a constitutional amendment being prepared in Missouri would reduce the 114 counties to 40; in New York there is a plan to recast the 62 counties into about 40; in Oklahoma a plan has been put forward for consolidating the 77 counties to 20; in Texas it has been proposed the 250 counties be reduced to 50; and in Washington consolidation of the 39 counties into seven is under consideration.

States, Cities, Towns Take Heroic Measures To Cut Down Expenses

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NEW YORK—In every corner of the nation state lawmakers are preparing to answer the demand that taxes be slashed and the burden of taxation lifted as much as possible from the backs of real estate owners.

The legislatures of 36 states will meet next month to grapple with pressing financial problems.

But even before they assemble new, and in some cases ingenious, tax sources are being pointed out by committees, commissions and official investigators who have spent months studying the situation.

A general sales tax, as a means of cutting down the property owner's tax bill, is being discussed in 22 states.

Fourteen states are debating, unofficially, the imposition of an income tax, with the same objective in view.

In several other states movements are on foot to raise or lower existing income tax rates in order to shift the tax load to those more able to carry it.

Already nine states have made sweeping slashes in the assessed valuation of property, or in tax levies, or in both.

The state board of equalization in Colorado has cut valuations for tax purposes $158,000,000, or 12.4 per cent, lowering the tax bill by nearly $5,000,000.

In Stark County, Ill., county taxes have been reduced 43 per cent.

North Dakota voters have approved a cut in assessed valuation from 75 to 50 per cent of the actual value.

Iowa Saves $35,000,000

Iowa has effected an estimated slash of $35,000,000 in its total tax bill for 1932 and 1933.

In four states a limit has been placed on the amount of taxes that can be charged against a property of given value.

In the search for new tax sources Alabama has increased its cigarette tax from 15 to 20 per cent, has extended it to smoking tobacco, and has imposed a tax on near beer and national banks.

The Arkansas Legislature will receive a bill, contingent on congressional action, which would set up county beer dispensaries, with the profits going to reduce property taxes.

A demand will probably be made in the California Legislature for a sales tax on cosmetics, amusement tickets, tobacco and malt.

Democrats in Indiana plan a substitute liquor law which would impose a state tax on medicinal whisky.

The Maine State Grange is prepared to petition the Legislature for a tax on the gross earnings of electric utilities.

Legislators in Minnesota are talking of a levy on the skins of trapped animals and on motorboats; a $1 head tax, and a poll tax which could be paid in cash or by working a day on a public project.

Democratic leaders in Missouri and Republicans in West Virginia are discussing a tobacco tax.

A group of taxpayers in Montana is urging a sales tax on hydroelectric power and natural gas.

In Nevada, where 55 per cent of all taxes are paid by public utilities, one official has advocated an inheritance tax.

The New Hampshire lawmakers will receive a proposal to increase the fees for the operation of trucks and buses.

Taxing Nonessentials

In North Carolina one of the definite proposals is a beer tax.

Ohio has adopted a 1 per cent utility excise tax and a 2-cent cigarette tax. A survey commission has pointed out the possibility of a selective sales tax on tobacco and amusements.

In Philadelphia, a move to impose a city wage and salary tax of one-half of 1 per cent was shelved, but a 5 per cent tax on amusements and a 5-cent tax on automobiles stored in public garages or parked in outdoor parking space has been proposed.

An increase in the production tax on natural resources is being discussed in Texas.

Surtaxes on incomes and inheritances, and an increased gasoline tax are proposed in Wisconsin.

In New Jersey the Princeton University department of political science undertook one survey, committees made another, and personal investigators for the Governor made a third.

In Illinois the Governor and Governor-Elect, although of opposing parties, went into conference to discuss retrenchment. The Governor-Elect of Iowa went on a tour of other states to study economy.

In a majority of the 48 states, salary cuts for state, county and municipal employees either have been put into effect or will be proposed. Some of them run as high as 35 per cent.

In California the state controller plans to ask the Legislature to make $5000 the maximum annual salary for state officials, some of whom now draw as much as $17,500.

Other Savings Contemplated

In Indiana a salary cut is saving the State an estimated total of $6,000,000 a year.

The most widespread economy proposal is the elimination of various state bureaus and departments, and the consolidation of others. In 16 states such action is contemplated by the legislatures.

In Oregon a recommendation to the Legislature has been drafted which would cut off appropriations for 15 state activities, including fairs and expositions, and the health and humane bureaus.

In Idaho, voters have approved the consolidation of a number of counties, while in Florida and Oklahoma such consolidation is proposed.

In many states the reallocation of gasoline tax and motor vehicle license receipts is being suggested, and in several cases has already been brought about.

Other economy measures include a widespread curtailing of highway construction, a cut in the number of legislators, payless vacations for state employees, elimination of courts, reorganization of the election system, and even a complete overhauling of the state governmental system, such as New Jersey contemplates.

In Virginia, the Assembly gave the Governor almost dictatorial powers to reduce appropriations to avoid a deficit. He used the power to make a 10 per cent cut. As a result Virginia has kept a balanced budget and its bonds are selling at an excellent rate.

Kentucky, where state expenses have been cut more than $6,000,000 from last year, expects to be operating on a cash basis by the first of the year.

To Operate Defunct Cities

In New Jersey a municipal finance corporation has been formed to operate defunct cities.

In Farmer City, Ill., the aldermen cut their own salaries to $1 a year.

Other savings proposed or already effected are:

Arizona—Voters have approved a reduction in the number of legislators and a cut in their salaries to effect an estimated biennial saving of $60,000.

Idaho—Some school districts have eliminated free transportation of pupils and school holidays. Some teachers working for room and board only. Consolidation of school districts has resulted in savings as high as 50 per cent.

Iowa—Savings of $25,000,000 anticipated by proposed economies.

Missouri—Voters have approved amendment limiting number of legislative employees which is expected to save $125,000 a year. Centralized state purchasing proposed.

New Hampshire—Standard accounting system for local governments proposed.

New York—Efficiency engineers recommend proposals estimated to save $30,000,000.

North Carolina—Taxes reduced through state support of highways and schools, and state supervision of local bond issues.

Oklahoma—Elimination of run-off primary proposed.

Texas—Abolition of 11 courts proposed in order to save $250,000 annually.

Good Horsemanship Needed

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Larger Federal Slash In Expenses Demanded

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—While giving President Hoover credit for making a start on the job to reduce governmental expenditures, disappointment with the amount of the reductions for 1933 proposed in his message to Congress was expressed in a statement yesterday from the National Organization to Reduce Public Expenditures.

This organization, headed by Mr. George W. Rossitter, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, has been demanding a reduction of at least $750,000,000.

"We find that official Washington plans, at the most, reductions aggregating $580,000,000 and in actual expenditures only about $480,000,000, with probabilities that unless certain very important admendments are made in existing appropriation laws the total savings to the taxpayer will be only about $400,000,000," the statement said.

"Analyzing the budget proposed by President Hoover, we find the interesting fact that with general economic conditions in their present chaotic shape, the federal authorities plan to go on spending and taxing at a rate about $580,000,000 less than they did in 1929, when the peak of American prosperity was reached."

Expressing the conviction that a reduction of $750,000,000 in federal expenses can be made "without in any way eliminating or seriously retarding the essential services of the Government," the statement urges the 48 states groups of the organization to bring as much pressure as possible to bear upon members of Congress for the purpose of obtaining further reductions.

Gulf States' Birds Migrate, But Others Soon 'Move In'

Coming of Winter Marked When Martins, Orioles and Tanagers Go and Robins and Thrushes Fly In From North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The annual southern migration of birds is well under way, according to reports of the conservation departments of states along the Gulf of Mexico. Lawns, fields, and forests are teaming with the "feathered tribes" which annually pass to their winter feeding grounds to the south.

The birds are wearing their new fall plumage which followed the post- breeding season and are lingering in the fields picking up food to enable them to continue their prolonged flights. Birds of the same species in some instances appear in flocks in migration while others seem to move along in company with friendly companions.

A great many local summer bird residents have joined others of their kind and departed. The purple martins and their swallow relatives left early in September, preceded by the orioles and followed by the flycatchers and tanagers. Very soon nothing more will be seen of the humming birds, chimney swifts, the vireos and the thrushes until spring.

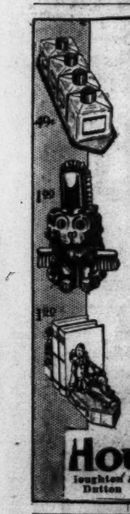
They will be replaced during the winter by various species of black birds and sparrows, the robin, the hermit thrush, the phoebe and others which are coming from the north and are termed winter bird residents. Those birds which live in this section all the year round, such as the brown thrasher, the quail, the dove, the cardinal, the Carolina wren, the chickadee, the mocking bird, and the meadow lark, are called permanent residents.

The winter season affords many advantages in the South to the bird lover, who would learn to recognize, and observe the habits of these winter residents. The scant foliage of trees and undergrowth enable one to follow movements of birds and the less bright days make it easier to determine color and shades of plumage. Birds are less shy in winter and partake more readily of food placed on window and lawn trays, or in field on water.

RALPH B. WILLIAMSON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—Mr. Ralph B. Williamson of Yakima, Wash., who passed on here today, was a member of the Federal Power Commission. He was appointed to this post by President Hoover in July, 1930, and was confirmed by the United States Senate the following December. He has been serving as vice-chairman of the commission. Mr. Williamson was a native of Tama, Iowa. He studied at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and the Harvard Law School. He began the practice of law in the State of Washington in 1906. The passing of Mr. Williamson leaves the second vacancy in the commission. Renomination of Mr. Marcel Garsaud of Louisiana has not been renewed after the Senate failed to confirm him in the last session.

When in Doubt Shop the Gift Shop on the 2nd floor



Our Gift Shop is for those "very special" people on your list . . . those to whom you want to give something DIFFERENT . . . maybe it's unique . . . maybe it's the practical sort . . . so for your convenience we've segregated a host of the unusual gifts on the Second Floor.

Houghton's
Houghton & Dutton BOSTON Tremont at Beacon

Shoes and Slippers
For Boys and Girls
Both Small and Grown Tall
Make Appropriate Christmas Gifts
Leavitt's Shoe Shop
267 ELM ST., DAVIS SQUARE
SOMERVILLE

Jays
From Russia, Rumania, Ukrainia
Our Second Floor presents from Monday On
PEASANT EMBROIDERIES
on Hand Woven Materials
These pieces are the holiday attire of peasant women who used to vie for supremacy in their needlework. The profusion of embroidery, the richness of design, the character of fabric, lend to them a rare flavor.
So unusual are the TUNICS at 17.98 with their wide skirt borders and elaborately embroidered tops that they seem a mere fraction of what you'd expect them to be priced. We've seen far less handsome ones for twice as much.
BLOUSES, too, heavily encrusted with shoulder and sleeve embroidery and bead ornamentation you'll agree are very low priced at 8.98.
Boston Temple Place

OTTO J. PIEHLER FURS

Announce that on Monday, December 12

they will move from their present location at 407 Boylston Street to special quarters on the fifth floor of

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE LTD.
Tremont at Temple Place
BOSTON

maintaining, as heretofore, a separate shop exclusively under Piehler ownership and management together with complete facilities for storage and repair and presenting

A New and Complete Collection of FINE FURS

OTTO J. PIEHLER FURS

Men's Ties

GENTLEMEN, these are the FINEST ties we have ever been able to offer. We have enlarged our regular fifth floor necktie section, and have opened our FOURTH FLOOR for their proper display! What variety!

55c

Duplicates in quality and hand tailoring of our last year's $1 tie . . . all silk faced, hand tailored, with wool filled lining.

1.00

These are the custom made ties you would pay $1.50 to $2.50 for in men's haberdasheries. Of expensive imported fabrics, and the very cream of our own fine weaves!

Thresher's Silk Store
19 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
1320 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
1148 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

When you buy
Christmas Hosiery
at Stearns'

You buy laboratory-tested Stockings with a guarantee of quality

Quality in this store is a revered tradition. In our hosiery, as in every other line of Stearns merchandise, there is no substitute for "the best." We guarantee our hosiery. Our faith in it is such that if a customer is not satisfied, she may have a new pair of stockings, or her money back. The Better Fabrics Testing Bureau of America tests for Stearns every staple style of silk hosiery in its stocks to determine its *content, construction, tensile strength, workmanship, fabric stretch, wearing quality, color fastness, and appearance after laundering.* A laboratory-tested stocking, therefore, is our guarantee to our public of the finest quality hosiery procurable for the money.

The highest possible rating has been awarded the stockings listed below, "A" for wearing quality and "A" for value

$1.00	$1.95	$1.95	$1.35	$1.65
"Winter Chiffon" Semi-Dull Silk Hosiery	Heavy Service-Weight Silk Hosiery	Medium Service-Weight Silk Hosiery	Medium Service-Weight Silk Hosiery	Heavy Service-Weight Silk Hosiery

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

CUP OFFERED FOR SAILBOATS

Eight-Meter Enthusiasts Invited From All Parts of the World

Invitations are being issued from Boston to all yacht clubs in the world that encourage sailboat competition, for an international three weeks' regatta for eight-meter boats, the principal trophy for which will be the Eastern Challenge Cup, designed and offered by Commodore William T. Aldrich of the Eastern Yacht Club, under whose auspices the races for the cup will be sailed off Marblehead next summer. Challenges like those for the Gold Cup for six meters will come from various countries, and as a preliminary event the Eastern Yacht Club will hold a series of races for its Ladies' Plate, which will act as eliminations for the selection of an American defender. Immediately following the cup races will come the annual Marblehead midsummer series, consisting of seven races, three by the Eastern, three by the Corinthian and one by the Boston Yacht clubs, with the Chandler-Hovey Gold Cup going to the yacht in the eight-meter class making the best showing during the week.

Races for the Ladies' Plate will be held during the week of July 24, those for the Eastern Challenge Cup between July 31 and Aug. 4 and the midsummer series between Aug. 5 and 12. So numerous are the trophies that it will be possible for one yacht to win 12 prizes in three weeks' sailing.

In order to make the Challenge Cup series as attractive and enjoyable as possible, there will be no restrictions, as in other cup contests, requiring challenging or defending boats to be designed and built in the countries which they represent, which would enable yachtsmen in New Zealand or Norway to purchase or charter boats in the United States and sail for the trophy. The Ladies' Plate and the midsummer races will of course be open to all yachts conforming to the international eight-meter requirements of rating rules.

In making the announcement of the series, Commodore Aldrich stated that at least one and perhaps two boats are assured from Switzerland, which will be the first time that that country has been represented in international yachting.

Haines and Hyde In Third Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Two former national champions, as well as several of the first 10 of present-day ranking, were the stars of the second day of play in the annual Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament yesterday, when all but one match in the first round was completed, and a start made in the play of the second round.

Rowland B. Haines of the Columbia University Club, who preceded Harry F. Wolf as title holder, had an easy victory over Seymour L. Samuels, City Athletic Club, while Fillmore Van S. Hyde, four times title holder before the advent of Haines and Wolf, disposed of that veteran star of Montclair, E. L. Winpenny, also prominent in squash racquets, in straight games, after trailing at 11—14 in the first, by a score of 17—15, 15—8.

Other winners of the day included two more of the Columbia University Club team, Edward G. McLaughlin and Philip T. Moore, but a third member, Frank R. Hanson Jr., was eliminated by F. Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club. The remaining winner was Arnold Wood Jr. of the home club, who is in charge of the conduct of the tournament.

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—FIRST ROUND

F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, 13—15, 15—10, 15—11.

Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent Athletic Hamilton Club, 15—8, 15—12.

SECOND ROUND

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, defeated Bernard M. Shauley, Essex Club, 15—6, 15—11.

Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated Seymour L. Samuels, City Athletic Club, 15—9, 15—11.

Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated E. L. Winpenny, Montclair Athletic Club, 17—15, 15—8.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated W. D. Hoag, Yale Club, 15—1, 15—4.

CANADA HONORS ALEX S. WILSON

OTTAWA, Dec. 10 (AP)—Alex S. Wilson, former middle-distance track star at Notre Dame and a point winner for Canada in the 1932 Olympics, yesterday was voted Canada's outstanding amateur athlete by the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. Wilson finished second to Tom Hampson of England in the 800 meters at Los Angeles and third to William A. Carr and Ben B. Eastman in the 400 meters. His was one of six names voted on by the delegates. The award, which carries with it the Norton H. Crowe Memorial Trophy, is similar to the Sullivan Medal awarded to the outstanding athlete in the United States, who is picked by some 600 sports officials and writers.

N. C. A. A. MAKES NEW MOVE

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association, through its president, Dr. Charles W. Kennedy of Princeton University, yesterday announced plans for a new move to bring about interscholastic participation in the rules-making bodies of the N. C. A. A., including football. Dr. Kennedy's call for the annual meeting of the association here Dec. 29-30 disclosed that it is hoped to have representatives of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations sit with the National Football Rules Committee in an advisory capacity, similar to that now occupied by football officials and coaches. The federation previously rejected this proposal.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	5	0	1	13	9	10
St. Louis	4	0	0	17	16	8
Duluth	3	0	2	10	8	6
St. Paul	2	0	7	16	23	4

RESULT DEC. 9

St. Paul 5, Kansas City 3.

ST. PAUL DEFEATS PLA-MORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 10—Kansas City lost its first American Hockey Association game of the season here last night as the St. Paul Greyhounds won 5 to 3, after the Pla-Mors had twice tied the score.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Arkansas 31, Northeastern Okla. T. 18.
Coe 41, Iowa State 23.
Columbia 36, Alumni 30.
DeKalb Teachers 38, Thornton Jr. 20.
Indiana 41, Cincinnati 12.
Indiana Central 32, Ball S. T. 30.
Indiana S. T. 40, Butler 21.
Iowa 38, Monmouth 22.
Ithaca 39, Middlebury 33.
N. D. State 38, Concordia 23.
Notre Dame 41, Albion 26.
Olivet 33, Detroit C. C. 24.
River Falls 34, St. Olaf 23.
St. Thomas 44, Muhlenberg 29.
Western State 43, Morton Jr. 35.

Minor Leagues To Fix Own Pay Rolls

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 10 (AP)—A week-long fight over fixing a salary limit in minor league baseball ended suddenly yesterday when an amendment to the original recommendation was adopted allowing Class AA leagues to fix their own pay roll maximum. The action was the last before the thirty-first annual convention of the National Association of Professional Leagues adjourned to meet at Galveston, Texas, next year.

Adoption of the amendment allowing AA leagues to fix their own salary limits was a partial victory for the Pacific Coast League magnates who had aligned against the American Association and International League owners on the question.

Original recommendations of the National Association's "committee of five," setting a limit in other classifications and fixing penalties for violations were adopted unanimously. Warren Giles of Rochester, N. Y., J. Alvin Gardner of Dallas, Texas, and Dale D. Gear of Topeka, Kan., were selected as members of the executive committee, along with Judge W. C. Bramham, who was yesterday elected president. This body was given power to rule minor league baseball with an iron hand and will replace the National Board of Arbitration.

J. H. Farrell of Auburn, N. Y., was elected treasurer, while M. H. Sexton of Rock Island, Ill., former head of the National Association, was named honorary president. Giles was named chairman of the executive committee which automatically makes him vice-president of the national organization. Judge Bramham will appoint a secretary at a salary not to exceed $3000 a year.

The salary limits adopted for the lower classification leagues will see maximum monthly pay rolls, including the manager's salary, of $4250 in class A groups; $2000 in Class B; $1800 in Class C, and $1000 in Class D. At the same time a player limit was established in all leagues, 18 men in AA; 16 in A; 15 in B and C, and 14 in D.

Adoption of the amendment to the Class AA salary limit was preceded by heated arguments between Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals, who owns several minor league clubs, and club owners in the Pacific Coast League.

The coast magnates argued that it would be poor business to set a limit at this time, inasmuch as the public would immediately demand a reduction in admission prices and that it would cheapen the brand of baseball. These same officials admitted on the floor that their pay rolls probably would be considerably less than the $6500 a month recommended for that class.

Dale D. Gear, president of the Western League, during the day denied emphatically his league would disband because Tulsa and Oklahoma City had joined the Texas League. Gear said he would start to work immediately to procure towns to fill out the league. He said Lincoln, Neb., and Sioux City, Iowa, were possibilities.

Four player and two umpire deals were negotiated. Beaumont signed Bob Coleman, formerly of San Antonio, as manager. Carl Bolyard, Fort Wayne outfielder, signed with Binghamton in the N. Y.-P. League. Pitcher Grady Atkins was sold by St. Paul to Knoxville. Bernie Neis of Knoxville was sold to Dallas of the Texas League.

The American Association traded Umpires R. W. Snyder and Joe Rue to the Pacific Coast League for Tom Dunn and Eddie McLaughlin.

ATTENDANCE INCREASES

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 10 (AP)—The University of Virginia's home attendance figures for the 1932 football season show 27,000 for the six games this year, as compared with the 22,500 for the five games played at home last year. While the average attendance per game is approximately 4500, the stadium dedication a year ago increased the average attendance considerably, and the normal game attendance this year was larger than in 1931.

SCHULTE TO COACH CUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 10—Johnny Schulte, former catcher with the St. Louis Browns in the American League and the Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and Philadelphia clubs in the National, recently signed to coach the Chicago Cubs next season. Schulte finished the 1932 campaign as a receiver with the Boston Braves, but was made a free agent when the season closed.

BREAK WITHIN S. CONFERENCE

Thirteen Colleges Officially Present Resignations—New Group Formed

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10 (AP)—The long-rumored break within the Southern Conference came last night as 13 institutions officially presented their resignations and announced the formation of a new group to be known as the Southeastern Conference.

The teams which withdrew from the parent conference were Alabama, Auburn, Tennessee, Sewanne, Vanderbilt, Kentucky, Florida, Georgia, Georgia Tech, Louisiana State, Tulane, Mississippi and Mississippi State.

Dr. John J. Tigert of the University of Florida spoke for the new group and presented the resignations of the other members at the annual dinner last night.

Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky, was named president of the new conference. J. F. Broussard of Louisiana State was elected vice-president and A. H. Armstrong of George Tech, secretary.

In offering the resignations, Dr. Tigert said:

"Since in our judgment the time has arrived for a more compact organization for the administration of athletics, it seems wise for a division of the Southern Conference to be made solely on geographical lines."

He said members of the Southeastern Conference would continue intercollegiate relations with the members of the Southern Conference and would at all times promote intimate and cordial contacts with members of the sister conference.

Stagg Sees Need Of Minor Sports

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—Every effort should be made to maintain the broad program of so-called minor sports, though football receipts are not large enough to finance them, it is declared here by Prof. A. A. Stagg, for 41 years athletic director and football coach at University of Chicago. These sports provide activity and entertainment for many students who do not find a place in the major sport programs, he pointed out.

Several athletic directors at the recent meeting here reported that minor sports had been cut from their budgets because of the drop in football earnings. This usually means that money will not be provided for transportation expenses to dual meets. Coaching and equipment probably will be available as usual.

"Intercollegiate competition seems to be a natural stimulus to sport," said Professor Stagg, "and I imagine the students will carry it on in some form or other, even if they have to pay their own expenses. In recent seasons the practice has grown up of traveling by automobile, which seems to be a very economical method, and no great hardship where the distance is not extended."

In Stagg's view there is no such thing as a minor sport at Chicago. While football and basketball draw crowds of spectators, and show profitable receipts, they are not admitted to be major and all others minor. Professor Stagg led the way in recognizing the equality of all leading sports as avenues of achievement when in 1894 he awarded a major "C" for wrestling, and the following year awarded a major letter for gymnastics. Tennis was one of the early major sports at Chicago. Fencing, swimming, track and field, and golf get their quota of major letters each season.

Since Professor Stagg adopted the policy of considering these sports as major activities, a number of others followed.

LOWELL TACKLE CHOSEN

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 10 (AP)—John Baranowski '34, tackle of the Lowell Textile Institute football team for the past two years, last night was elected captain of the 1933 squad.

BY-PLAYS

WELCOME THE CURTIS GOLF TROPHY!

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Ladies' Golf Union of Great Britain has accepted the trophy offered a year or so ago by Margaret and Harriot S. Curtis of Boston and Manchester, Mass., for competition by teams made up of women golfers of the United States and Britain, is sure to cause much satisfaction among the golfers of those two countries, as well as result in some sterling competition for the Curtis Cup in the years to come. The trophy is to be competed for along the lines laid down for the Walker Cup for teams of men amateurs between these two nations and the Ryder Cup, which is competed for by professional golfers of the two nations. While no announcement is made as to when the first match is to be held, it is generally expected that it will take place in the United States in 1934.

The one big sporting title which the United States has not yet been able to win is the women's British golf championship. Many efforts have been made to capture it, but Great Britain has always been able to bring out a player able to withstand any United States assault. Last summer one of the strongest representations of United States women golfers tried to capture the title, but failed. With these Curtis Cup matches taking place every four years in Great Britain, the United States will be sure to have a number of its best women players in the British Isles those years, and perhaps one of them may some day capture the British title. This new trophy should do as much toward developing women's golf rivalry with Great Britain as has the Wightman Cup in the field of lawn tennis.

THE FUTURE OF MINOR-LEAGUE BASEBALL

What the future may have in store for minor-league baseball is a question which is today interesting owners of such clubs as well as major-league club owners and the "Stove League" fans. Last year did not prove to be a very profitable one for the minors, and they are looking forward to next year with not too much optimism as to profitable operation. If the minor leagues find it unprofitable to operate next season or in the future, it will have a serious effect on the profitable operation of major-league clubs. Last year some of the 16 major-league teams did not show any great profits at the end of the season, and no doubt some of them had to write their figures in red ink. This is not at all surprising, considering the financial conditions prevailing; in fact, it is a real tribute to the popularity of baseball that the clubs did as well as they did.

Next week finds the major-league magnates holding important meetings, and it will be interesting to see just what steps they will take toward meeting the situation. They have their own difficulties to face, and may feel that they cannot do much for the minors; but no less a student of baseball than Walter Johnson, former Washington American star pitcher and manager, comes to bat with the opinion that the major leagues should see to it that the little leagues are kept running, as it is from those leagues that the star major-league players of future years must come. Colleges and schools may furnish some good players, but in the vast majority of cases such players need a year or two of seasoning in the minors before making good in higher ranks.

Oakland Moves To Top of Standing

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pct.
Oakland	7	1	3	34	27	.700
Hollywood	7	2	4	61	51	.636
San Francisco	1	1	8	34	61	.111

RESULT DEC. 3

San Francisco 8, Hollywood 4.

RESULT DEC. 6

Oakland 3, San Francisco 1.

RESULT DEC. 7

Oakland 4, San Francisco 3.

RESULT DEC. 8

Oakland 3, Hollywood 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 10—At Hollywood, Dec. 3, the Rangers of the California Hockey League won their first game of the present season, defeating the Movie team, 6 to 4, and also cut down the lead held by Hollywood since the opening game a month ago. McCuaig, one of the league leaders in scoring, received a mishap early in the match and his retirement weakened the home team. Irving took McCuaig's place in the forward line, but this left a neglected defense. Eddie Vokes of the visitors scored three goals.

Dec. 6 at San Francisco, Oakland Sheiks advanced toward the league leadership by defeating the Rangers, 3 to 1. Nichols, Ernie Anderson of Duluth last year, and Hub Dafoe played smart hockey and all scored for Oakland, George Bond passing from behind the cage to Anderson for a clever combination which took Goalie White by surprise. Ralph Ellis was the only Ranger able to elude the tight defense presented by the Oaks.

The same teams met at Oakland Dec. 7 in one of the best games of the winter. Anderson won the match for Oakland with a goal at the close of the third period, making the final score 4 to 3. Two goals from the stick of Ralph Ellie and one by Glendenning, a new player, kept the San Francisco team in front most of the evening. Anderson, Jack Walker and Babs Johnson were prominent for the home team.

Oakland gained the league leadership Dec. 8 at Hollywood, after a well-played match, taking the Millionaires into camp 3 to 2. The absence of Vernon McCuaig's scoring ability was again missed by Hollywood. The home sextet led until late in the closing period, Singer to Burke and Burke to Singer. Dafoe had scored for Oaks in the opener. Clever work by Babs Johnson with two goals decided the contest, Walker passing for the last one.

EAGLES ADVANCE IN CAN-AM STANDING

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	6	3	1	30	17	14
Philadelphia	6	2	1	32	11	14
New Haven	4	1	5	19	24	9
Providence	4	0	6	24	22	8
Springfield	3	1	5	17	23	7
Quebec	2	3	7	15	30	6

RESULT DEC. 9

New Haven 2, Quebec 0.

QUEBEC, Dec. 10 (AP)—The New Haven Eagles blanked the Quebec Beavers, 2 to 0, last night in an exciting Canadian-American Hockey League game. Roberts, Eagle goalie, was the star of the game, stopping 21 shots in the second period alone.

The game was delayed for 20 minutes in the third period when Referee Smith banished Toupin for high sticking and the fans littered the ice in protest. Collings put New Haven ahead in the second period on a pretty combination play with Lloyd Jackson and Burmister and Red Jackson broke away from a five-man attack for the second score in the final period. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		QUEBEC
R. Jackson, lw		rw, Toupin
Burmister, c		c, Ward
Kuhn, rw		lw, Dube
Pringle, ld		rd, Callighen
Speyer, rd		ld, Madden
Roberts, g		g, Lamontagne

Score—New Haven 2, Quebec 0. Goals—Collings, Burmister for New Haven. Assists—L. Jackson, R. Jackson for New Haven. Alternates—Doran, Radley, Thorsteinssen, Whittles, Picketts, L. Jackson, Paddon, Wilson, Collings for New Haven; Rodden, McCabe, McIntyre, Kinsella, Chouinard, Giroux, Savard, Himes for Quebec. Referee—D. Smith. Linesman—A. Martineau. Time—Three 30m. periods.

Big Six Conference Football Scores

NEBRASKA		OKLAHOMA	
12-Iowa State	6	7-Tulsa	0
6-Minnesota	7	21-Kansas	6
20-Kansas	6	10-Texas	17
6-Kansas State	0	20-Kansas State	13
14-Iowa	13	0-Okla. A. M.	7
0-Pittsburgh	0	6-Missouri	14
8-Oklahoma	0	19-Iowa State	12
21-Missouri	6	0-Nebraska	5
21-So. Methodist	14	7-Geo. Wash.	7
105	52	90	81

KANSAS		KANSAS STATE	
13-Denver	12	26-Wichita	0
6-Oklahoma	21	13-Purdue	29
26-Iowa State	0	52-Kansas Wes.	6
6-Nebraska	20	25-Missouri	0
6-St. Louis	0	13-Oklahoma	20
6-Notre Dame	24	0-Nebraska	6
7-Missouri	0	31-Iowa State	0
19-Kansas State	0	0-Kansas	19
89	77	160	80

MISSOURI		IOWA STATE	
0-Northwestern	27	21-Simpson	0
0-Texas	65	32-Morningside	0
0-Kansas State	26	6-Nebraska	12
0-Iowa State	0	0-Kansas	25
6-Wash'gton U.	14	0-Missouri	0
14-Oklahoma	6	0-Kansas State	31
0-Kansas	7	12-Oklahoma	19
6-Nebraska	21	34-Drake	13
6-St. Louis	19		
33	185	105	100

RACING RULE RESCINDED

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The rule disqualifying contestants for premature starts in Harmsworth Trophy races, and which resulted in the 1931 speedboat classic being declared "no contest," has been rescinded by the International Motor Yachting Union, international governing body. Word of the action of the union was brought to the United States by George Townsend, president of the American Powerboat Association, who attended the union convention at Brussels last month. The action of the union does not take effect until 1934, but there is little prospect of a race in 1933, with Lord Wakefield, backer of Kaye Don's two unsuccessful challenges, withdrawing from speedboat racing.

LEHIGH HARRIERS ELECT

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Dec. 10 (AP)—Letterman of the Lehigh University cross-country team elected Joseph H. MacPhee '33 to captain the harriers through their 1933 campaign. MacPhee's home is in Arlington, Mass. In his three years at Lehigh the Massachusetts youth has participated only in cross-country. However, Coach Morris Kanaly expects him to be one of the leading candidates for the distance events on the track team next year.

BYRNE SIGNS WITH REDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10 (AP)—Patrick "Paddy" Byrne, former Kansas City goaltender in the American Hockey League, last night signed a contract with the Providence Reds of the Canadian-American Hockey League team, it was announced by Jean Dubuc, club president. Byrne replaces Bill Beveridge, who was recalled by Ottawa.

PONZI RETURNS NEW HIGH RUN

Runs Out Pocket Billiard Game With an Unfinished 72

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL POCKET BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BO	TP
E. R. Greenleaf	3	0	67	9	375
James Caras	3	0	49	11	375
Erwin Rudolph	2	0	53	8	250
Pasquale Natalie	2	0	47	25	250
Andrew Ponzi	2	0	72	4	250
Dennis Allen	1	1	46	13	211
Frank Taberski	0	3	34	—	166
George Kelly	0	3	31	—	153
Walter Franklin	0	3	41	—	200
J. F. Mills	0	3	32	—	183

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—James Caras and Andrew Ponzi launched their most formidable threats toward the world professional pocket billiard cahmpionships in the eleventh and twelfth games of the 1932 series at the Capitol Academy yesterday afternoon. The player from Wilmington, who is making his first appearance in national play in this tourament, came from behind when apparently hopelessly beaten, to defeat the veteran Bennie Allen of Kansas City, 125 to 86, in 11 innings. Allen ran up a lead 67 to 21 at the end of the fourth inning, but this failed to daunt the 22-year-old player, who came back with a run of 49. This seemed to throw Allen off his game, as his shooting became so faulty that twice he sent his object ball into the wrong pocket. Then another run of 35 brought Caras close to victory, and though he slipped on a foul scratch, when trying to shoot over another ball, Allen slipped once more soon afterward, and Caras had an easy task to end the game. The score by innings:

John Caras—0 2x 30s 0 49 0 6 7 1 35x 7—125. Innings—11. High run—49.

Ben Allen—13 22 28 4 3x 9 0 4 1 3—86. Innings—10. High run—28.

s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Then Ponzi scored a quick victory over George Kelly of Philadelphia, who took second place over him last year, in six innings, 125 to 15. Except for a brief period in the third, fourth and fifth innings, when a failure of Kelly to break the pyramid resulted in several scratches and safety shots, Ponzi was in perfect form, and ended with an unfinished run of 72, the best in the tournament so far. The score by innings:

Andrew Ponzi—12x 43 0x 0s 0s 72—125. Innings—6. High run—72 (unfinished).

George Kelly—0x 11 1s 0x 1s 0—15. Innings—6. High run—11. s—Safety; x—scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

E. Ralph Greenleaf defeated his opponent of many world championships, Frank Taberski, in the evening game, 125 to 61, but failed to display the brilliant play that has characterized his performances. The champion was slow and extremely careful and several slips in the course of the match delayed his finish to 10 innings. Taberski, on the other hand, was well above his recent form, and was a constant threat until Greenleaf roused himself and ran out the string in somewhat speedier style. The winner's best run was 37, while Taberski made a run of 34. The score by innings:

E. Ralph Greenleaf—3s 0 37 0s 0 36x 11s 0s 26 6—125. Innings—10. High run—37.

Frank Taberski—0 0s 3 0s 0 19 34 0s 0 1—61. Innings—10. High run—34. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

BIGELOW WINS IN VETERANS' SQUASH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—The first championship for veteran players of squash racquets ever played in the United States got under way yesterday at the Columbia University Club, with one match in the first round played, and another won by the withdrawal of one of the contestants.

Originally scheduled for Heights Casino, the metropolitan veteran squash racquets championship, as it is called, was recently transferred to the Columbia University Club, and 12 candidates entered, for a cup given by Ralph A. Powers, president of the United States Squash Racquets Association.

The match played resulted in a victory for Edwin H. Bigelow of Heights Casino, over that former star of squash tennis, Willis H. Putnam, now representing Bronxville Field Club. The score was 15—9, 8—15, 15—8, 15—9.

Ernest B. Humpstone of the University Club, president of the metropolitan association, decided to withdraw after sending in his name, and Littleton H. Fitch, another of the Heights Casino players, advanced by default.

NINE GAMES FOR ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 10 (AP)—A nine-game football schedule, opening with William and Mary and closing with West Point, has been arranged by the United States Naval Academy for 1933. Although all opponents have been definitely decided upon, Naval Academy officials said they are unprepared to make a final announcement of dates and location of all games on the schedule. After the game with William and Mary in Annapolis Sept. 30, Navy meets Mercer in Annapolis Oct. 7, and follows with Pittsburgh in Pittsburgh Oct. 14. Then come Virginia, Pennsylvania, Notre Dame, Columbia and Princeton, in the order named. A later announcement is to carry dates for these games and where they are to be played. The season comes to a close Nov. 25 with the Army game, the location to be decided.

ST. MARY'S SEEKS READMITTANCE

WINONA, Minn., Dec. 10 (AP)—The athletic board of St. Mary's College here, at a meeting recently, decided to apply for readmittance to the Minnesota State College Conference. The application was forwarded to Arthur Nash at Augsburg College, Minneapolis, president of the Conference and Endre Anderson at St. Olaf College, Northfield, secretary.

TWO CLUBS PICK LOUISVILLE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 10 (AP)—Louisville, Ky., will be the training grounds for two American Association baseball clubs next spring. Officials of the St. Paul and Louisville clubs announced recently they will hold their spring workouts in the Kentucky city.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

4:45-7:30 p. m.—NBC, Notre Dame-Southern California game, Los Angeles.
7:30 Studio; short review, Bill Williams.
7:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
8:45 Dutch Band.
9:00 NBC, "Symphony in Gold."
9:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
9:45 "Gentleman of the Press."
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 Violin soloist.
10:30 NBC, Buccaneers; male trio.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Night Song"; organ; trio.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Vienna Tango Orchestra.
5:30 Studio soloist.
5:45 NBC, "Sekretary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Winship Wanderers.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle.
7:00 Book Lovers' Club, Della Lutes.
7:15 Jack Beauvais, soloist.
7:30 Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
8:00 "L'Heure Exquise."
8:30 NBC, "The Economic World Today."
9:00 NBC, "Erno Rapee in Rome."
10:00 NBC, Evelyn Herbert and Robert Halliday; orchestras.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shephard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trombone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:30 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, Meyer Davis's Orchestra.
7:30 "Racket Wreckers"; sketch.
7:45 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
9:30-11 Christmas Remembrance Fund Program; speakers; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:15 "Hill Billy George."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Funnybones; vocal trio.
6:15 CBS, "What Congress Did Today," Edwin C. Hill.
6:30 CBS dance music.
6:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 "Getting the News." "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:30 CBS, Carborundum Band; "Roar of Niagara Falls."
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "The Results and Future of Repeal and Beer Legislation," Henry T. Rainey.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 Studio programs.
10:48 NBC programs.
12:03 p. m.—Metropolitan organ.
12:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Roxy and His Gang.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrest, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
3:15 American Legion Program.
3:30 NBC, "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round."
4:00 "Massachusetts Bay Colony."
4:15 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
4:30 National Youth Conference.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Studio period; organ.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 "Candlelight Concert."
8:30 "Adventuring with Lowell Thomas."
9:00 NBC, Emma Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Lifetime Revue.
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master."
10:30 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:15 NBC, "Lavender and Old Lace."
11:30 NBC, Popular music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church service.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 "National Keynotes"; piano duo.
1:15 Neapolitan String Quartet.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
2:00 NBC, "Through Fire and Ice."
2:15 Boston RKO Program.
2:30 NBC, Southern Mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth Mac Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, International Forum: "Islam and Modern India," The Aga Khan, from London.
4:45 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:00 Boston Council of Social Agencies Program; talks.
5:30 NBC, Big Ben Dream Dramas.
5:45 NBC, "Bring 'Em Back Alive."
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Cremona String Quartet.
7:15 NBC, "Wintonaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Janney Concert Band.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 Dramatic program.
10:00 Popular vocal program.
10:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Final Audition.
11:15 Time announcement; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Nationalaers' ensemble.
3:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinée of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 Yankee Philharmonic Choir.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Soloist and organ.
5:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
5:30 "Hawaiian Echoes."
5:45 Studio announcements; news.
6:00 Coward Hour; soloist; organ; poet.
6:30 Soloist and piano duo.
6:45 Vocal duo; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto.
7:30 CBS, "Memories in Melody."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "André Kostelanetz Presents."
8:30 "Captain Abner and Jedidah Bonaparte Higginbottom"; recording.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue; celebrities; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; columnist.
10:30 Program by Frank Ryan.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:30 p. m.—Polish program.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Lew Hart's Ace Rhythm Band.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Issay Dobrowen, conductor.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, Thomas L. Stix presents a humorists' contest.
6:30 News; time announcement.
6:45 CBS, William Hall; trio; orchestra.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Ensemble.
9:00 String music.
9:15 Male trio.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weems' Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; concert orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos' Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:16 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

CRAWFORD DEFEATS VINES

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 10 (AP)—John C.

EDUCATIONAL

Reformatory Run as If It Were a Junior College

Sees No Need of Walls and Little Need of Rules

One way of checking the increase of crime among young people, say the best of prison wardens, is to do away with the old type of reformatory and set up a more human and a more socially constructive kind of school in its place. The following article tells of an effort in this direction. The editors of the Educational Page hope to learn of many similar cases and print the story of their development.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jefferson City, Mo.

"BE A gentleman." That's the one rule under which Missouri's experiment in corrective methods, the Algoa Intermediate Reformatory for Boys, operates.

None of the stern, rigid disciplinary measures in force in the state penitentiary, a few miles from Algoa, are in evidence at the reformatory. Education replaces force. Self-discipline replaces enforced discipline.

There is no wall around Algoa, one of the few reformatories without guardian walls. Neither are there any armed guards. Likewise, none of the personnel carries a club or any other weapon. In fact, the boys are told frankly that they will not be compelled to stay there; that they may run away and that no guard will run after them. But the picture of the results of an escape, or the injury the boy may do himself by running away, is painted vividly for them.

So that Algoa, established less than a year ago, has become a study in sociology, a study in boy psychology. Deliberately and purposely it is being operated as one of the most liberal institutions of its kind in America. It is as far removed from the atmosphere of a penal institution as it is possible to make it.

What, So Far, Is the Result?

A. John Thornberry of Joplin, Mo., graduate of the Yale law school and former Jasper County probation officer, as superintendent of the institution, speaks enthusiastically of its accomplishments and its possibilities.

Of 204 boys now listed as inmates of the institution, more than half of whom came from the penitentiary, only seven have run away since the institution was established. One returned voluntarily, the other five were recaptured and returned to the penitentiary.

"Why is it," Mr. Thornberry is asked, "that more of the boys don't leave since they are restrained no more than they are?"

"Why would you want to run away from your home?" Thornberry counters.

"We try to run Algoa as though it were a junior college or a military school, instead of a reformatory," Mr. Thornberry explains. "We make the boys realize they are there to conquer themselves; to discipline themselves. It is their job to prove to us that they are fit to return to citizenship and to society. Once they get the idea, you can't imagine what it does for them. We think the method already is proving to be amazingly successful."

Only boys 17 to 25 years old are accepted at the institution which is located eight miles from here on a 750-acre farm tract. The reformatory was established with the idea of removing young convicts from the atmosphere of the penitentiary, and, thereby, improving their chances to return to good citizenship.

No boy who has committed a capital offense is accepted, and only first offenders are taken to the intermediate institution.

"We impress upon the boys that Algoa is not a penal institution or an institution of confinement," Mr. Thornberry says. "We study every boy individually, on the theory that no two are alike, and we try to help him to help himself."

A Series of Tests

When a boy first is taken to Algoa he goes into the receiving dormitory for his first test. It consists of physical, mental and vocational examinations, and a study of his background, home environment, and his individual case for a period of 30 days by Mr. Thornberry and his staff. During that period, he is allowed none of the privileges of the regular inmates, but is kept somewhat in confinement.

Passing the first tests makes the boy eligible to move into the probation dormitory where he remains another 30 days to 6 months. It is his first test of honor. He is given his first job, his first assignment. He is placed on his honor 59 minutes out of each hour and is watched the other minute. He is permitted to take part in no recreational activities except those which are supervised.

If he meets this second test, then he is classified according to his own individual traits and is sent to one of the honor dormitories where he becomes a full-fledged honor member of the institution. His vocation is chosen, and his educational program outlined. In the last honor group, each boy works eight hours each day, cleans up, eats and is permitted to select his own recreation in the evening until 8:30 o'clock when he is expected to go to his room. Lights are out at 9 p. m..

"Now, we don't have any fixed rule that a boy simply must go to bed at 9 p. m., or that he must eat at a certain time, or that he must do any other particular thing at a certain time, but it is all understood," Mr. Thornberry explains. "We try to make them understand that they should have so much sleep, should eat regularly, and should bathe regularly, and we expect them to do those things. We never tell them they have to. Usually, if they fail, then some of their own dormitory mates will see that they do follow the routine."

Boys Have Own Council

Each dormitory has its own council, and the council does a good deal of self-disciplining. For instance, if a boy fails to take a bath, his mates usually give him one. Prize efficiency banners are awarded regularly in each dormitory for the best group of boys, and competition always a keen. The councils also are permitted to petition Mr. Thornberry and members of the staff for things they need and desire.

Meanwhile members of the carefully selected personnel of the institution, most of them university men, are making a continuous study of the boys. Each boy is reviewed as to his progress each month, and is reclassified as to his needs and improvement every three months.

Whenever the time arrives that a boy is judged to be a fit subject to return to citizenship and society, he will be released regardless of his sentence. That is the only "merit system" that is followed. The institution does not release all jurisdiction with the release of the boy, however. Jurisdiction and supervised control are retained. No boy is to be released unless he may be placed under immediate supervised control of some reputable citizen in his own community.

The institution knows no corporal punishment. Mr. Thornberry is opposed to that. Neither is solitary confinement practiced. Punishment is corrective, being confined principally to mental isolation for thought and reflection over wrongdoings.

Two boys who were not sent back to the penitentiary for escaping were cases of "homesickness," according to Mr. Thornberry. Homesickness, the superintendent says, is a disease and punishment is not the remedy.

For the most part, Mr. Thornberry declares, the boys buckle down to their job of making good, realizing that it is up to them to achieve liberty through demonstration of their worth as citizens.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Fox Photos from Wide World

FIELD HOCKEY IS THE GREAT WINTER GAME IN ENGLISH GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Some of the Girls of Claremont School, Esher, Surrey, Lined Up for Practice.

Claremont is the school near London that readers of the Monitor will recall by the name of Clear View. As described on this page on Jan. 10, 1931, it changed its name when it moved out from London last year to the beautiful old estate, Claremont, once owned by Lord Clive. The girls seen here are being coached by Miss Fowler, famous hockey back, who played for Gloucester and England last year, and who has volunteered to coach them regularly. Miss Fowler plays for Wimbledon and has qualified to play for Surrey. The girls are wearing the Claremont gymnasium and games costume. Their hockey field is part of the historic old English estate which is now the school's home.

Letters From Parents

A Basement Playground—Seeing Children as People—'Traveling' on Paper

Rockford, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I have found that adding a bit of vegetable coloring (different colors) to any cooked cereal which is not especially cared for by a child, or topping prepared cereals with jelly, honey, etc., helps to have it eaten more quickly. When a child is allowed to pour milk from a toy teapot or favorite pitcher, he will repeatedly fill a tiny cup and happily empty it. Children enjoy to make a game of their activities, and parents who enter into the game may thereby derive happy companionship with them.

A very successful adventure which we have enjoyed with our two children was having a playroom built in the basement. We all talked it over, before the carpenter came, and each gave helpful recommendations which were used in building the room. Wood flooring was stained walnut, the walls of wallboard were painted a peach color, and the woodwork stained walnut with trimming in aluminum paint. There is a boxlike seat all along one wall. It's hinged covers may be lifted and toys not in use, tucked away. Ruffled curtains are tied back at the two windows. On one wall are shelves—the top ones being used for books and knicknacks and the lower ones for dolly's wee furniture.

There are electric wall sockets for lamps, electric train, stove and iron. Children's pictures and a large map of the United States, on which is marked the cross country auto trips enjoyed together, adorn the walls. Since the room belongs to them, whenever the children wish to put up a favorite picture of some artist or athlete, etc., they use thumb tacks to fasten it to the wall, which are easily removed when taken down.

One very helpful article is a portable victrola provided with records of nursery songs and good music, which they have as their own and affords them opportunity unconsciously to learn better to love and appreciate music. They often sing along with the record being played.

Just outside the door of the room is a bulletin board to which each member of the family contributes. A verse from the Bible, newspaper and magazine clippings of current interest and school papers graded 100 are posted.

We feel this room has provided much happiness, not only for our two children, but their playmates as well. They may here play without being crowded or interrupted, spending many happy hours together.

I cannot express enough appreciation for The Christian Science Monitor and its Educational Page with this splendid column. Thank you all! (Mrs.) M. C. K.

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Friends:

The Parent column has been most helpful to me and I have desired to contribute something helpful in return. I recall an article in a magazine some years ago about "children being people." Through reason and object lessons we were to convince them, not punish them. The selfish child was to be praised for every vestige of unselfishness he showed, the passionate one for self-control. The mischievous one was told that you marveled at the way he was beginning to control his naughtiness and the absent-minded one was congratulated upon becoming more thoughtful. And in childlike confidence the little one would believe himself to be what your generous love would have him be, and would show those very qualities more and more.

I sincerely thank The Christian Science Monitor for the whole Educational Page. (Mrs.) E. A. L.

Herisau, Switzerland

Dear Friends:

In my six years' activity as private teacher I tutored four children. I do not think that the thought of teacher and pupil sitting down to lessons ever entered our consciousness. We simply called ourselves a happy crew, going exploring, gathering news from all over the world, discovering that which already has been discovered. In short, teacher and pupils were equally eager to accept new ideas as a means of progress to a higher and more useful life.

No day passed in which the Monitor did not lend us its valuable help. The picture on the Home Forum page was cut out and stuck on a cardboard on the wall, while some cuttings of the same paper lay waiting on the table. The picture on the wall was studied, particularities pointed out, and as consequence of this study, the children learned to appreciate paintings and artistic objects. All became interested in drawing. Afterward the paper cuttings were explained, mostly explorations and travels in foreign lands, and the places looked up on the map or globe.

What the children particularly liked were stories on children in foreign countries. We never compared our life with theirs, but found their way of living simply an expression of infinite, ever varied ideas, and very much admired the means by which their daily needs were met. The children spent many merry hours in dressing up and copying features of the life of those foreign children.

The eldest mentioned at such an occasion: "Sure, if I were living at an Eskimo's home, I would just live as one of them, and tell them our ways of living to amuse them." Then bursting into laughter, he added, "They wouldn't find me very clever at their games, but I would try very hard."

When time drew near in which to buy a book for our geography lessons, we were able to start with the third of a series. The faithful study of articles on traveling and so on, and following them with the map, helped us to dispense with the necessity of studying the first two volumes.

One of the children seemed slow at arithmetic. Many ways were tried to make this branch of study more comprehensible, but seemingly with very little success. Finally we bought a counting frame, and it soon became the center of interest. The following questions were asked about it: You see there 100 girls, 20 go out for a walk, 13 go studying in the schoolroom, 5 come back fetching books; how many girls were left? In this way we continued for at least half an hour. At another time the same counting frame turned from a girls' school into an apple shop, a baker's shop, and so on, till the children got such a clear knowledge of sums, that arithmetic became a mere game. (Miss) M. T.

Spain has increased its appropriation for education by 59,000,000 pesetas ($11,800,000) and at the end of 1932 will have 10,000 more schools than it had in 1930. When the Constitution of the Spanish Republic was published, the Director of Primary Education addressed to all the teaching personnel a circular which contained this statement: "Life must penetrate the school; the school must be brought out into the midst of life. The book-bound school of yesterday must be replaced by the progressive school of today."

The Educator's Bookshelf

A few of the books on education published during the past year:

THE news within the last few days has told of the defense by presidents of municipal and state universities of the inclusion of teacher-training and vocational courses in the curriculum of the modern college. It is interesting to find what prompted such courses in the first place, and how long ago that first place was.

When, for instance, Lafayette College of Easton, Penna., was started in 1832 it offered in addition to its standard classical course a "School Teachers Course." This college, without legislative encouragement, and two years before the public school system was established in that State, quite consciously assumed a responsibility of helping to prepare teachers for the public schools which were to be.

This fact, however, is only one small item in the story and growth of Lafayette College as related by David B. Skillman in two volumes entitled "The Biography of a College." These books issued on the centenary of this institution delightfully uphold their right to the term biography. The character and strength of their style is easily in a class with some of the best-selling personal biographies, and they deal with the college as a lusty child, then as an exuberant youth, arriving finally at a confident manhood.

It may well be said that one of the good ways of getting at the meaning of the nation's history is to see the struggles and unfoldment of one's country through the window of the struggles and unfoldment of one of its older colleges. "The Biography of a College" clearly shows how greatly the two are parallel.

Throughout its history Lafayette has maintained a progressive attitude toward education. Within a few years it has incorporated schools in two pioneer fields—in 1929 an Alumni College and in 1930 a Civil Rights College. And this year Lafayette is giving free vocational courses to 400 unemployed men. The two-volume set is published by the college itself and sells for $10.

A Hundred Years' Record

Men and women back of such projects in higher education as that of the newly established Bennington College in Vermont should find much to give them confidence in a story like that of Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn. Willbur Fiske, the first president of Wesleyan, was a progressive educator who drew the eyes of the country upon his college even as the eyes of the world today are upon Bennington, for Fisk dared to challenge the education traditions of 1831. His inaugural address was a vigorously progressive inquiry into the bases of true education, the defects of the academic system of that era, and the radical remedies which should be applied.

Dr. James L. McConaughy, Wesleyan's present president, finds at least seven points of modernity most striking in Fisk's inaugural. They are — The International Aspects of Education, The College as a Place Where the Student May Educate Himself, A Broad Curriculum, Classification of Students by Accomplishment and Not by Years, Faculty Salaries Based Upon Service Rendered Rather Than Upon the Position Held, Abolition of Life Tenure for Professors, College Athletics.

We have culled these facts from a book entitled "Wesleyan's First Century," written by Carl F. Price. While 10 of the chapters deal with the college's 10 presidents, the material has been modified and expanded so as to make a continuous story of the life of the college.

How far President Fisk forecast some of the best educational thought of 1932 is further stressed by Mr. Price: "Fisk did not believe in dividing the students into classes, but rather permitting each to exercise individual initiative in advancing in his studies without regard to the length of stay within the walls of the college. In this Fisk appears to have the recent comradeship of President Hutchins of Chicago University." The book is published by Wesleyan University.

A Good Look at the Regular College

College standards may be changing today more than ever, yet never the time was when colleges tried harder than now to keep up with a stiff list of standards that are, for the time being, fixed. Quality of courses offered and size of balanced budget are only two of fifty or more items on such a list.

Most schools have at one time or another been anxious to be surveyed so as to find out their strong and weak points. But during a survey they have not always been clear as to the nature or merit of the standards taken as a basis of comparison. "The Liberal Arts College" is a 700-page volume resulting from surveys of 35 colleges related to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The publishers believe this book to be the largest body of strictly comparable data concerning colleges of liberal arts that has ever been gathered. It treats comprehensively and objectively almost every conceivable question relating to the organization and administration of these colleges. It outlines many new survey techniques valuable for the self-analysis of any institution, and presents its data so that any one college may compare itself with other institutions of the same type and standing.

Charles H. Judd, dean of the school of education, the University of Chicago, says: "I think the book's recommendations are thoroughly valid and well considered. On the whole, the report seems to me to be, in compass and in character, a very useful contribution to the scientific study of higher education." Published by the University of Chicago Press. Price, $4.50. A. W. B.

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REICH TO FACE DIFFICULTIES IN WORLD RECOVERY

German Expert Declares Revaluation Swept Away Markets

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — World recovery from present economic difficulties will face many industrialists and manufacturers with a problem of readjusting both their products and their markets, according to Frieherr Dr. Wilhelm von Pechmann, member of the executive board of the German Arts and Crafts Society.

Speaking before the Saxon Handicraft Association, Dr. von Pechmann outlined the numerous social and economic changes which must be taken into account when business begins to incerase. Numerous countries such as Canada, India, Australia, China and the nations of South America have increased their industrial production, he said, with the result that older producing nations cannot expect to sell "the same old products in the markets they once enjoyed."

Dr. Pechmann emphasized that numerous social revaluations have swept away markets for products of "inconsequential value" upon which some manufacturers have depended. He urged that consideration be given to development of improved wares with particular emphasis upon quality production. He underlined the need for developing products, the demand for which was based upon a widening individual and social outlook.

"It is an error," he declared, "to believe that the creative arts belong in the class of luxuries, to be satisfied only in times of prosperity and discarded in periods of economic stress. Such conception leads cultural and economic life into hopeless depths. Where the nature of creativeness is misunderstood and disregarded, the economic and public life stagnates in superficiality. . . . Only the mental creative powers can raise up a nation from its woes. To foster these powers in every direction is the urgent demand of the day."

HONDURAS QUELLS REVOLT

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Dec. 10 (By U. P.)—The Government appeared Dec. 8 to have definitely quelled the Liberal revolt which began Nov. 12. Federal troops marched on La Esperanza and Gracias, in western Honduras, confident that they could easily recapture the towns. North coast points were quiet with federal authorities in complete control.

Japan's Dapper War Minister Has High Standing as Scholar

Foreign Nations Know Where They Stand With Araki

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Much is heard of Gen. Sadao Araki, Minister for War in Japan today, a great deal more, indeed, than one hears of the Prime Minister or of Count Yasuya Uchida, the sturdy and alert Minister of Foreign Affairs.

At the dinner parties which have got under way with the coming of the winter season for Tokyo's diplomatic corps the talk is much of General Araki: what kind of man is he and what does he favor as future policy for Japan?

In an effort to answer these questions—for most foreigners agree that Araki or his possible successor in the War Office here will answer them—I have had a number of conversations with the General and it is my impression that his answers, if he were free to talk without restraint, would be about as follows:

General Araki is primarily a soldier, as is every Japanese War Minister. As such he is selected not by the political groups which organize the Cabinet, but by the army, and his allegiance is first to the army and after to the Government. He attends all Cabinet meetings, if he desires, and assumes full responsibility both to the Government and the army for the conduct of the War Office.

Independent of Cabinet

The political situation of the past year, however, has been such that the War Minister has tended more and more to make his own decisions, often independently of the Cabinet, and to lead the Government generally rather than follow it.

So diplomatic representatives of some of the powers at times have not hesitated to deal directly with General Araki rather than to follow the customary diplomatic procedure of communicating with the Cabinet only through the Foreign Office. This has been particularly true of both the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Alexander Troyanowsky, and the Chinese Minister, Gen. Chiang Tso-pin. Both these diplomats have visited General Araki—nominally on informal calls—and both are said to have discussed with him the problems at issue between their countries and Japan.

General Araki told Mr. Troyanowsky that Japan intends no aggression against Soviet Russia, but will not tolerate Bolshevik propaganda in Japan or in the new state of Manchukuo. He said with equal frankness that it is too early yet for Japan or Manchukuo to consider nonaggression treaties with Russia and indicated that he does not feel that such treaties should be necessary if the Soviet acts are in good faith.

He indicated, too, that the Japanese Army would view the Soviets in a more friendly light after Moscow has extended de jure recognition to Manchukuo, following Japan's example.

To the Chinese Minister, General Araki indicated flatly that China need have no hope of regaining any sort of territorial control over Manchuria. The Manchurian issue, China must admit, is a closed incident with Japan's recognition of Manchukuo.

General Araki prides himself on speaking plainly and bluntly. There can be no question but that his plain speech has done something toward improving Japan's relations with both Russia and China, for both Moscow and Nanking now at least know exactly where they stand.

No Bluster!

Personally General Araki is attractive, with none of the bluster some writers like to ascribe to Japanese military leaders. He is short, slender, always neatly dressed—particularly as to his boots—and in appearance he is as much a scholar as a soldier. Many of his friends declare he deserves a high place as a scholar, particularly of Shinto—

War His Medium

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

GEN. SADAO ARAKI
Leading Figure in Japan's War Councils.

—the state religion of Japan—and of the Chinese classics.

Mr. J. W. T. Mason, an American student of Shinto, asked to call on General Araki some weeks ago and was told he could have 10 minutes, as the General was exceedingly busy. Mr. Mason started talking Shinto and the two men were together for more than an hour. "I found the General exceedingly well-informed and with a broad background of philosophic knowledge," said Mr. Mason.

General Araki favors a Japanese Monroe Doctrine to be framed into a concrete program which can be proclaimed to the world as concretely as the United States has defined its Monroe Doctrine. He favors friendship with China but only on a basis of mutual confidence. China he thinks ought first to put its own house in order, achieve national unity and then agree to cooperate with Japan "for the welfare of Asia."

General Araki is by no means a free agent. He has to consider the wishes of the bulk of his followers. So far he has been able to stem the currents of the more radical young officers in the army, to a considerable extent, but when it seemed necessary to bend with the wind he has done so. His task has been partly to restore unity in the army and reconcile the conservative viewpoint of the older generals with the younger officers of the service.

Judging from his actions to date it seems safe to predict that as long as he continues in office, the Japanese Army will proceed more cautiously than many foreign observers have thought it would.

NEW YORK RELEASES CAR PLATES DEC. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10—New York State automobile license plates for 1933 will have an orange background with black letters and may be displayed after Dec. 16, if these licenses are renewals, according to announcement by Mr. Charles A. Hartnett, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles today. This also applies to 1933 motorcycle plates.

Commercial, omnibus, including taxicabs, trailer, semitrailer and suburban renewals of 1933 are not due until March 1, and will not go on sale until Feb. 1.

CHURCHES ISSUE RALLYING CALL FOR NEW ORDER

Application of Religious Teachings to Problems of World Urged

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 10—The Christian people of the United States, irrespective of creed or ecclesiastical distinctions, were urged by the Federal Council of Churches at the closing session of its quadrennial meeting to apply the teachings of religion to the baffling economic, social and international problems of the day.

This challenge was contained in a "message to the churches," presented to the council by the Rev. Dr. William H. Foulkes of Newark, N. J., and unanimously adopted by the representatives of 26 denominations. This message of evangelical Christianity will be regarded as the formula of interchurch procedure for the next two years. The Rev. H. Paul Douglass, New York, of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, told the conference in its closing session that the members of the various denominations were far ahead of the clergy in their determination to put an end to the ruinous and divisive influences of a narrowly conceived sectarianism. "Interchurch movements are always taken more seriously by the laity than by the clergy," said the Rev. Mr. Douglass.

Race Relations Improved

Addressing itself to the question of race relations, the council announced that progress was being made in the crusade against lynching. "There has been," said Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the council's commission on race relations, "a downward trend in the number of victims of lynching between 1922 and 1932. The activities and influence of the churches in arousing public conscience have undoubtedly played an important part in this decline." According to Dr. Haynes the number of lynching victims was 57 in 1922, 11 in 1928, 21 in 1930 and 13 in 1931.

"The number of states on the honor roll of states free from lynching," Dr. Haynes continued, "has fluctuated during the last 10 years. From 39 states free of the evil in 1923, the number rose to 43 in 1928; then declined to 28 in 1931 and rose to 42 in 1932."

In a final statement on the international situation, the council urged that the United States coöperate fully with the forthcoming World Economic Conference. The resolution as adopted by the council said:

Economics Linked to Peace

"We rejoice that the United States is to be represented at the forthcoming World Economic Conference. We hope that this conference will deal boldly with all the economic issues that are causing international difficulties, suspicion and hostility. As the economic causes of the international friction are removed, the danger of war becomes increasingly remote and the possibility of drastic reduction of armaments correspondingly great."

The council in its newly proclaimed peace policy said, in conclusion: "We believe that governments should adopt measures to withhold war materials and financial credits from treaty-breaking states and that a pledge to do this might well be formally incorporated in the law of the nations."

The council, in keeping with the change of structure adopted here, will meet again in 1934, the place of the meeting being left to the judgment of the council's executive committee, which will be presided over by the newly elected president, the Rev. Dr. Arthur W. Beaven of the Colgate-Rochester Theological Seminary.

New Directory Keeps Democrats in Italics

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The Democrats may have more members than Republicans in both House and Senate, but to the government printing office they are just a lot of italics.

The new Congressional Directory came out Dec. 7. Ordinarily in the alphabetical list the majority party members appear in Roman letters and the minority in italicized type. But in the latest directory the Democratic names still are aslant.

The race for most space in the directory went to Mr. Pedro Guevara, resident commissioner from the Philippine Islands. His biography takes 36 lines. The hotter contest for shortest biography was won by the representative from the seventh New York District with just: "John J. Delaney."

CABINET MEMBERS FETED BY HOOVER

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10—Those who served the Republican Party faithfully in the recent campaign were guests of President and Mrs. Hoover at a formal dinner at the White House, Dec. 8, given in honor of the Cabinet. With the official White House "family" were gathered a number of those high in the ranks of the Republican committee, headed by Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman. Informal chats and exchange of reminiscences were in order.

Seventy guests gathered around the long table in the State dining room, gorgeously bedecked with bronze chrysanthemums, steyia and fern. The golden service, in use since President Monroe's day, adorned the banquet table. The red-jacketed marine band orchestra played in the foyer as the guests assembled.

INTERIOR-DECORATION-ANTIQUES

Courtesy L. C. Chase & Co. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Business quarters in modern buildings are often finished and decorated without regard for so-called period styles, as may be seen from these views of the general offices of L. C. Chase & Co. in New York City. In the lobby at the left vivacity and dignity blend with an incidental use of the company's products as a covering for the floor and the built-in seat. The heavy carpet is made of dull white and raisin-color squares and the seat is brown, beige and gray. Walls are cream, light lemon and yellow and the woodwork about the seat and the desk utilizes aspen and mahogany.

The Offices of a Textile House

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

New York

THE wide variety of tastes which are shown in the arrangement and decoration of business offices becomes highly interesting as one has opportunity to observe a considerable number. Many are structurally most severe, the space being set off from a large area with little thought of anything beyond utility and efficiency. The cutfitting of desks, tables and chairs may be only such as is necessary for the speedy execution of business matters, with little regard to pleasure from the surroundings.

Such interiors are becoming less common as business management has realized more and more that a visitor's impressions on entering are likely to influence his opinion of the policies of the house and the character of the individuals who direct it. The nature of the business in question is certain to affect of not decide the decorative treatment, particularly if this task is turned over to a competent professional in that field.

An establishment which is marketing materials in which current styles are an important trade element would naturally wish to have the arrangement and fittings of their offices express timely alertness and present-day tastes, combined with substantial dignity. As an example of such interior architecture and decoration which seems wholly successful in its broad conception and in its details, the quarters of L. C. Chase & Co. on Fifth Avenue may be mentioned. These offices and show rooms have been fitted up during the last few months.

The entire plan includes many rooms, large and small, from those of the company's executives to stock storage. Of these, the entrance lobby is enough to indicate the character of the whole scheme, and the use of contemporary technique by Miss Eleanor LaMaire, interior architect.

The lobby is equipped in the greatest simplicity, yet carries the sense of hospitality, cheerfulness and of the substantial quality of the firm, which has been in existence for nearly three generations. The wall colors are cream, light lemon and yellow, while the woods are in brisk contrast through the use of aspen and mahogany, their rich grains brought out to their full value. The floor, which is in large squares of Spanish tile and raisin color, surprises the visitor by its soft depth. It is actually a deep-pile carpet, the firm's product, the squares being cleverly cemented to each other and appearing to make a unit of fabric in the whole area. The built-in seat utilizes effectively a necessary pillar and is opposite the snug information desk corner which faces the visitor as he enters. The seat is covered with other products of the house in brown, beige and gray, thus modestly and fittingly utilizing the goods which they are distributing from this headquarters. Horizontal bands of the colors found elsewhere in the room appear strikingly on one side above a series of simple, large mirror panels.

This lobby seems peculiarly successful in its simplicity of arrangement which leads the person entering to go naturally to the desk, this being the only object in sight. In turning away from it to await further attention, the comfortable seat is facing him. This as well as the conspicuously patterned floor are likely to hold his thought while he is delayed.

As the dozen or so other rooms are treated differently but in similar taste, the nature of the entire scheme is suggested by the one pictured here. There is no attempt at the domestic air in the grand manner, with oak paneling and furniture as of two centuries back, which might be wholly suitable for a dealer in arts of those times. Neither has stiff dignity nor a strictly business atmosphere been set up. Rather one feels a nice blending of the commercial with the gracious of lively flexibility with dependable stability. Here, it seems, what is called the contemporary manner shows itself as a medium that is able to convey a definite message in language that is new but clearly understood.

Companions for the Sideboard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bristol, Eng.

IT IS a bright autumn day. The sunshine reflected in the mahogany sideboard and the golden apples in the sycamore bowl upon it make this room just a continuation of the scene outside. There the trees are shedding their leaves in the wind. The golden-brown walls of the room, with shadowy touches of red and green, seem but another part of the autumn coloring.

The sideboard is about a century old, and its beauty lies in the grain of the wood, its simplicity of design and its restrained carving. It was a legacy to one of us, and when she was to be married she had to consider whether or not it would be wanted in the new home. Should it be left, sold or taken with her? She has never regretted the decision to take it and be kind to it. It appeared to be waiting for surroundings to accentuate its good qualities; kindness would lie in providing these surroundings. So they started to look for companionable furniture.

Chairs came first. They were found in an odd corner of a modern store, pushed back to make room for more profitable new stock six—Hepplewhite reproductions about 60 years old. It was clearly stated that they were not originals, but they gave the feeling that the craftsman who copied revered the original. The slender lines and simple design seemed exactly suited to the sideboard.

Then they needed a table, called on an antique dealer, explained their wants and were delighted when he showed one in Hepplewhite style. On second thought, as the table was an antique they would be very conscious that the chairs were copies. Slender ones suited the sideboard, but a too slender table might tend to exaggerate its solidity. The right one was only waiting for us to turn around and see it, simple and straight as the sideboard, but with a more solid appearance than the Hepplewhite type.

Next came the problem of covering the chairs. Some reproductions of old materials came from abroad. These might have suited the chairs by themselves, but none seemed right with the sideboard. As before, the solution was in an odd corner of a store. It seemed like a conjuror's trick when from a bundle of oddments another dealer pulled yards of material which suited the chairs and the sideboard exactly. The fabric was about 60 years old, as were the chairs, and of the same tones as the walls of the room.

The sideboard's surroundings have developed to suit it. It has no period prejudices, but stands contentedly halfway in age between the eighteenth century table which suppports the radio set and the modern bookcase which houses some eighteenth century books. The room is golden-brown, but there are touches of relieving color, just as the blue sky is adding to the beauty of the gray and brown trees outside. When the last touch of the sun is gone the brown curtains will be drawn; then the sideboard will catch the glow of golden lamps and the flicker of the firelight.

Modern Beds Without Bedsteads

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE development of modern style in furnishing and decoration has largely proceeded in the direction of elimination. Almost the first thing the modernists did was to remove unnecessary moldings and elaborately carved decorations both from furniture and buildings. Ornaments have been similarly taboo. Pictures are either omitted entirely, in favor of bare walls, or restricted to one important painting above the mantel. Even valances are no longer used by modernists with their window curtains; and no furniture is regarded with approval unless strictly practical and utilitarian.

The latest development is to furnish the bedroom without a bedstead. At first this sounds impracticable, but the idea has been rendered feasible, and even desirable, by the perfection and great reliability of the modern box mattress. With this there is no need for a bedstead in the old-fashioned sense of the term, because the mattress is itself a complete and very comfortable bed.

If a box mattress is placed on a bedstead of ordinary design the whole seems far too high. Specially low-built bedsteads have been designed to counteract this effect, and there are also box mattresses which are made to sink five or six inches within the iron frame of the bedstead. By far the simplest course is to have short, tapered legs or bun castors fixed to the mattress itself, or, it may be stood on a plinth six to nine inches deep.

This brings us to another new development. Whether one prefer a box mattress resting on a plinth, or a shallow type of bedstead, it is now customary to eliminate the panel which at one time used always to be seen at the foot of the bed. The panel obstructed the view, and, especially in the smaller rooms common today. It was in the way. The stump-end bedstead, as it is called, makes a small bedroom seem larger and allows the bed to be treated as a divan during the daytime, so that the bedroom may also be used as a boudoir or a sitting-room.

Even the headboard is not essential; there are some which are removable and convertible into bedside tables by means of legs which unfold. A simple headboard is, however, both decorative and practical.

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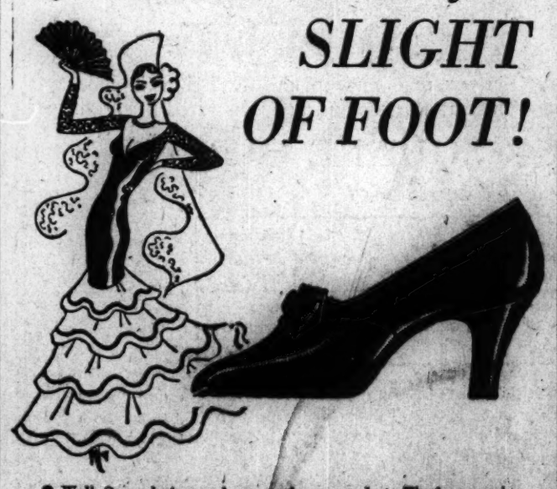

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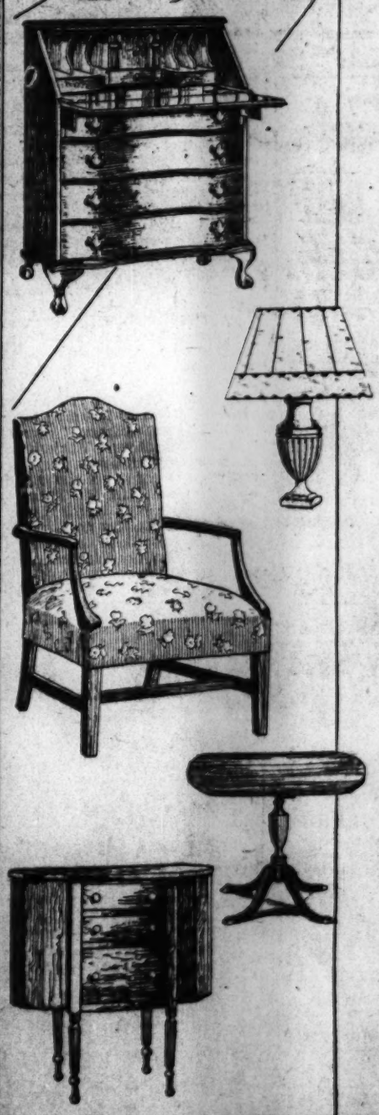

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Decorating for Christmas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

GETTING the home ready for the holiday season is a joy that the whole family can take a part in. In addition to the reverence and zest and deep appreciation of what the real Christmas means to the individual, there is always an interest in the outward signs of Christmas cheer—the homecoming of young folks from college, the wee tots expectant of a few extra pleasures, the generous hospitality of the door that's open to neighbors, relatives, and friends.

Changing the decorations in the home to give a cheery background and spicy atmosphere for this holiday period can be just as elaborate or just as simple as the family chooses. There are many things to select from—pungent evergreens, holly and mistletoe; satiny red bows, green streamers, silver wreaths, and suggestions of snowflakes; sleigh bells and crystal balls. There must needs be some definite scheme worked out for the decorations if the home is not to look like a hodgepodge, or collection of trinkets.

"Replace rather than add too," is probably the most important advice to all. Incoming plants, packages or a tree will surely clutter up the home that has been carefully arranged beforehand, unless some of the existing furnishings are removed. Suppose nothing more than a beautiful poinsetta plant finds its way to our living room. Perhaps it should be given for the holiday season the dominant position which was formerly held by the prickly cactus. Very often a table or two will need to be entirely cleared for incoming cards or packages. In such cases red or white tissue paper serve nicely as a covering for it to replace the usual runner or scarf.

Besides the elimination process there is an equally important point to decide. What is to be the center of interest of the decorating scheme? If it is the fireplace, the mantel will be cleared of its customary vases, figures or photographs. In their places may go a huge crystal ball with perhaps red candles at either end; or, a large wreath punctuated with gay bows may replace the painting on the wall above. Whatever is placed there should be simple, definite and effective.

If a Christmas tree is to be the dominant point in the holiday decorative scheme, pointers can be taken from the suggestions given by Mr. Dudley Crafts Watson as he lectures on the "Modern Christmas" to his interior decoration class at the Art Institute in Chicago. He can tell of flat cardboard trees with little lights showing through square holes, of white trees made in the backyard by spraying an evergreen with calcimine, and of trees appropriate for small quarters.

"If there is not much room for a tree with swaying branches in the home," he said, "flatten one against the wall in espalier fashion. This is done by purchasing two or three rather small scraggly evergreens, which can be bought for the price of one very beautifully symetrical one. Take first the tree having the best branches reaching to right and left and saw off the back and front branches, placing the resultant flat tree against the wall. With branches from the other two trees fill in the open spaces still keeping the tree perfectly flat."

Where a full-sized tree is to be placed in the center of the room, he suggests rolling up the rug entirely and putting a few decorations on the floor. If the floor has not been waxed, for instance, a big red ball, silver star, or blue figure can be calcimined directly on the floor. Such a design is easily cleaned afterward with lukewarm water and may be a big saving to the rug especially if there are to be many small fingers handling popcorn and sticky candy.

Most decorations should follow the general architectural lines of the room. Instead of festooning red and green ropes from chandelier to doors and windows, it is Mr. Watson's suggestion that following the outline of windows and pictures is better. Windows not shielded by curtains have been very effectively outlined by the sash in red bands. Even important pictures have been emphasized by a wide ribbon band tacked on the wall outlining the frames. In any case as much care should be exercised to use the best of taste and skill at the holiday season as in any other decorative undertaking.

M. R. Z.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Murray Collens

As a venture for the benefit of unemployed architects in New York City, they have been engaged in making dolls' houses in a variety of types and sizes, after designs by Deland & Aldrich. Here are two views of one made in the manner of the Long Island farmhouse. The interior is decorated and furnished in eighteenth-century fashion by McMillen Inc., and showing both the general scheme of the times and accurate details

Private Collections Publicly Shown

Boston

THE showing of several private collections of an unusual or unique character marks the opening event of the season at the Harrison Gray Otis House, headquarters of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, from Dec. 15 to 17, inclusive. None of these groups have been exhibited before, and three of them are of objects that, so far as we know, have not caught the attention of other Americans.

There are lace makers' bobbins, Mull horns and Mull shells, all derived from Scotland. Although the limitations for ornament are so narrow, there seem to be no two alike among the 200 or so bobbins, all less than a quarter inch in diameter and about four inches long. Most of them are turned like little balusters, others wound with wire or inlaid with brass or pewter, but all have one end in the same thistle form, the other weighted with a few beads made wholly or partly from native colored stones. Associated with their use, they form an appealing bit of native work.

The horns and shells, which take their name from the island of Mull, are formed into pocket containers that are mounted with silver or pewter in many minor variations from the same general practice. Horns of native sheep and cowry shells are the basic materials for most of these things, the scope of the sizes and colorings in each field resulting in a diversity that is highly entertaining. Many of them date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Other collections to be shown at the same time pertain to better-known subjects, but are of unusual interest because of their high character. A large number of printed toiles from French factories include important examples of the Jouy output with some designs by the famous Jean Baptiste Huet. Others that are identified come from Mulhouse in Alsace, and one of the factories in Nantes. Progressive stages of the industry may be traced by means of specimens which are printed by early flat plates, others by the later cylinders; also as they portray subjects which range from current occupations to Biblical history.

The millefiori paper weights are in a fascinating range of design and appear quite mysterious in their manner of production, so delicate, complicated and flexible seem these patterns embodied in a most brittle substance.

The large basement of this old residence will hold a Christmas market where many kinds of choice foreign edibles may be bought. In a French tea garden refreshments will be served, the old scenic wall paper and greenery serving as a background for the garden furniture of similar age. Book stalls will be in charge of people prominent in literary affairs of the community. This affair extends to Dec. 15, 16 and 17.

C. G. B.

Dolls' House in Period Sty'es

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

DESPITE the many pæans raised to liberty, there is some quality in the human breast which finds joy in closure, in the space laid out with boundaries, made individual by exclusion. Who does not love better the sonnet, that perfect crystallization of a thought in 14 lines, than the epic which may wander abroad forever?

So we all love a house. The connotation is not solely a home. Just the circumscribed space and its divisions, fascinate us; and the windows which look out at the great world, but with a vision always from within.

Thus in offering to the public a series of dolls' houses—on display and sale till Christmas Eve at the Art Center Building, by the National Alliance of Art and Industry Inc.—Delano and Aldrich, architects, and McMillen, Inc., interior decorators, have made a fundamental appeal both to grown-ups and children. These little buildings were constructed by unemployed draftsmen, and the proceeds from their sale accrues to these skillful builders, otherwise without work. The charm of the architecture is enhanced by the miniature period furniture, the chintzes, taffetas and dimities with which the rooms are made lovely by McMillen. So perfect is the detail, both architectural and decorative, that the houses are more than a toy in the usual sense. Dated styles may be studied, and gracious groupings and backgrounds—all applicable to apartments of normal size. Moreover, some of the domiciles can be bought unfurnished and decorated by their purchasers, for miniature objects are obtainable.

Georgian houses of stucco and of brick, Pennsylvania Dutch houses, colonial houses, Long Island farmhouses, varying in size and splendor, offer a considerable choice to taste and pocketbook. The prices, indeed, range from $10 for an unfurnished cottage, to $300. The latter price is charged for a huge Georgian mansion, with arcades beyond its central section, leading to wings, and includes the correct period furnishings for its many rooms. But the house may be "divided against itself," without falling. One section can be purchased alone, or two or three sections.

Business mingles with this group of domestic scenes. A Park Avenue specialty shop, with living quarters above; a restaurant and delicatessen, with family life proceeding on the second floor, suggest the modern way of living.

No dolls as yet occupy any of these premises, but scotties are waiting for them on staircase and hearth.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES.

The Auction at Aunt Sarah's

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE only antiques that really mean much to me are the ones about which I know the history or origin. Not that one should not own any old pieces devoid of familiar associations, but the ones which seem most vaulable are the ones whose stories are known.

So it is with my pewter teapot; every line and curve of it is dear to me because of the memories and associations that surround it. When a little child, I visited an aunt of my father's who lived in the country. Every summer we were there and as both my aunt and her house seemed queer and stiff, I never felt very comfortable anywhere except in the back part of the chicken-coop, playing house with dolls. In the house things were different. The pillows were shaken up as soon as one rose from his chair; as to laying down a paper or book carelessly—it just must not be done.

Aunt Sarah had one thing that attracted me strongly; that was her pewter teapot. She kept it on a high shelf in the kitchen, and there on sunny mornings the sunlight rested across its plump and bulging side.

Never could I touch that pewter pot, except to dry it, and such careful drying as it then received, for then I could fondly hold it in my own hands! The little strip of white bone which Aunt Sarah explained kept the handle from getting too hot, looked like a slim white necklace, bound tightly. How I would run my finger along the handle, until it came to the little "curly-cue" (as Aunt Sarah named it) when I would twist my finger around it and wonder why it was there, while the grace of the spout never failed to captivate my attention.

Years passed and changes came rapidly in our family. We did not go to Aunt Sarah's any more, but traveled elsewhere instead. Much later, when grown to womanhood, I was again in the vicinity of Aunt Sarah's old home. She had gone years before, and her sister just recently. Talking one day with my hostess friend, she mentioned casually that the attorney of the estate was having an auction the next day.

"Madeleine," I exclaimed, "do you suppose they will auction that pewter teapot?"

"What are you excited about?" my friend asked, bewildered, and then I realized that the piece of pewter was so fixed in my mind that it seemed everyone else knew about it too. So it was all explained.

"Couldn't we drive there today?" I asked. "Perhaps the attorney would sell it to us before the auction!"

Madeleine smiled, for she was no collector of antiques, but acquiesced, and we drove to the old home some 20 miles distant.

Arrived at the little town, it took some time to find the lawyer in question, and then he was busy and could not talk to us for some time. "No, nothin' could be sold before tomorrow. Well, he kinda remembered some sort of an old teapot, he wasn't sure. No, ma'am, he couldn't go up to the house with us, he had some cattle men due any minute."

The auction started on time. Large pieces of furniture were first put up for sale and after long the auctioneer held up the remembered pewter pot; some man bid a dollar.

"Two dollars," I responded, a bit too promptly.

"Three," he called out.

"Three-fifty," said I, hesitantly.

"Four dollars."

"Four-fifty." Now I had visions of going on indefinitely, perhaps of weathering the winter with no fur coat, but I was determined.

Not a sound. Could it be that my competitor was through bidding? I called again:

"Four-fifty."

Again no reply.

"Going, going, gone, at four-fifty," called the auctioneer, and I started back to my friend's house, hardly able to realize that my childhood dream was realized.

L. P. B.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Diaz, Definitively

Porfirio Diaz, Dictator of Mexico, by Carleton Beals. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $5.

SOMEWHAT regretfully, but with the most gracious flourish at his command, this reviewer, who belongs to the footnote-bound guild of professional historians and is withal a Latin-Americanist, doffs his hat to two gentlemen of the press who have done by far the most significant writing on Mexico. Mr. Carleton Beals, the author of the first comprehensive and satisfying biography of Porfirio Diaz, is one; Mr. Ernest Gruening, author of "Mexico and Its Heritage," is the other.

Mr. Beals's ability as a stylist has been amply demonstrated in previous volumes which, though accurate and authentic, have been more beautiful than scholarly. In "Porfirio Diaz" he has combined scholarliness with literary excellence. With a complete mastery of his sources and subject he has wrought for the English-reading world a work which probably must rest for generations to come as the definitive story of a man who not only dominated Mexico for 30 years but who represented a whole school of Latin-American dictators.

Unfettered by the traditions of the craft and technique of the professional historian, restricted only by his own honesty, common sense and ideals of thoroughness, inspired by his personal experience and academic knowledge, and carried on by a well-grounded and well-directed curiosity, Mr. Beals invested citadels of darkness to answer some of the most perplexing questions in the history of Mexico and of Latin-American nations comparable to Mexico. He hurdles all the psychological, sociological, anthropological, ethnological and historical obstacles in his course and for the first time in this reviewer's knowledge Porfirio Diaz is fully explained—and, by analogy, all the other Latin-American Diazes.

* * *

Questions like the following have troubled the days and nights of the serious student of Mexican and Latin-American history: By what processes could one man rise from obscurity to heights where he held in the palm of his hand the destiny of a people? What factors led the man to formulate in his own mind the belief that he was to be the nation's "savior?" Exactly how did he begin his career? What early childhood influences molded the mature man? What was the social setting of his career? How did a whole people come to pay homage and obedience to him for decades on end? Difficult as are these questions, Mr. Beals satisfactorily answers them. The mysterious processes of personalism and dictatorship, as typified by Diaz, are shot through and through with illuminating rays of light.

Diaz's career is the long story of the conversion of a Mixtecan-Spaniard, a Liberal, hard-fighting, anti-clerical and honest, and a sincere democrat and patriot, into a Europeanized creole, unscrupulous, reactionary, clerical and foreigner-loving, a capitalist and a ruthless and personal ruler. Mr. Beals gives the whole story, year by year, day by day and hour by hour, where it is necessary to record those small details which alter the course of a nation's history. In fact, there are too many details, and this, the only adverse criticism of the volume, is in itself a tribute to its thoroughness.

* * *

Mr. Beals, well read in history, ties up the nineteenth century history of Mexico—the history of Diaz—with contemporary events in other parts of the world. He is a student of individual and social psychology and dips into factors usually scouted by the tradition-bound historians. For example, he wonders whether the fact that an American naval surgeon on board a battleship removed a bullet from Diaz in one of his early campaigns is not the incidental little personal experience which predisposed Diaz favorably ever afterward to Yankees and Yankee enterprise. He displays an intimate knowledge of the smallest units which form the Mexican mosaic. He knows well the rivalry between the Zapotecans and Mixtecans—the two Indian nations to which Juares and Diaz, respectively, belonged. Though his bibliography is to appear separately, no reader will wonder about its completeness. The 126 illustrations alone indicate a laborious program of research.

Here is Diaz-Mexico-Latin-America illuminated as never before! Again the reviewer doffs his hat!

P. V. S.

A New Woman of 1660

Wanton Mally, by Booth Tarkington. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

HAVING written nearly 30 novels about persons of his own time, Mr. Tarkington has turned back to the period that he used to so great advantage in one of his earliest tales, "Monsieur Beaucaire." His latest novel belongs to seventeenth-century England. "A costume novel," critics say with a touch of condescension. So it is. Stripped of the romance of 300 years ago it would be far less alluring. But the seventeenth-century manners and morals that contribute to the romance are not merely trappings; they are bone and fiber of the plot. Sensation-seeking in those days did sometimes lead high-born gallants into highwaymanry, as M. de Champvallon was led into an audacious attack on a certain bishop. Quakerism, seeking for light, did lead certain men and women to endure such contumely as was laid on Tom Colpoys and his companions. As for Mrs. Jinny Wilmot, her prototype appears in the plays of the period, so perhaps she could have been found in real life. These essentially Restoration ways of thinking and acting may make the book less universal in its motives, but they at least save it from being simply a tale dressed up in plumed hat and velvet coat.

The story ostensibly centers in a man who is reminiscent of Monsieur Beaucaire—a French gentleman recently banished by Louis XIV. M. de Champvallon, desiring immediately upon his hasty arrival in England to be introduced to whatever there was most exciting in the city of London, was directed to Mrs. Jinny Wilmot.

Mrs. Jinny was a New Woman of her time. Not beautiful, she had a great following among young people who hated old-fashioned ways and were all for proving their emancipation by reckless deeds. Jinny's specialty was rioting. To startle M. de Champvallon out of his sang froid she executed, in disguise, an attack upon no less a person than the Lord Bishop Bourne, as he was peaceably being conveyed to his home after vespers. In the confusion one of his own servants shot the poor Bishop through the body, and the authorities, believing that the attacking party had fired the shot, set up a hue and cry after three mounted rogues, two men and a woman, all with blackened faces and wearing black cloaks. These three, the reader soon knows, were Jinny, de Champvallon and a gallant named Chedlowe.

This they came to Wanton Mally, a moorland near the sea, where the remains of a road and some almost obliterated paths were the sole guidance for those who did not know the place. There in a dense fog, in a wasteland of fen, strewn rock and dismal copse, and in Mally Older, an ancient house of stone and thatch, was enacted the rather impressive struggle that Mr. Tarkington has depicted.

The high spot in the struggle is concerned not with the efforts of three amateur rogues to escape from the law, but with the contest of will between Jinny Wilmot and the man who lived at Mally Older. For there was another trio besides Jinny and her two accomplices. The second three were Thomas Colpoys, who once had been the wildest of Jinny's rout, and a Quaker couple whom he was seeking to convey out of the country. The struggle between Jinny and Tom Colpoys was of three years' duration and reached its climax by the hearth in Mally Older when she egged on her gallants to strike and insult him, and even herself dealt a blow on the gentle Quakeress he had befriended—with intent to provoke him to strike back. But he would not fight. He remembered his Quaker instruction. He mastered his spirit, lest he be hindered in setting his Quakers on shipboard, and so he mastered wild Jinny. That scene contains fierce and bitter drama.

We are told that two portraits suggested the story to Mr. Tarkington—one the portrait of a young French gentleman who is the original of de Champvallon, the other a portrait called "The Ugly Lady." Studying the face of that lady, Mr. Tarkington worked out the character of the New Woman of the seventeenth century, who turned out to be not "new," but incurably obedient, when she met her master.

Gothic Shockers

Shilling Shockers of the Gothic School, by William W. Watt. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $1.25.

DECISION by the English Department at Harvard to publish each year one or two of the best undergraduate honors theses has been well justified by those theses which have already appeared. Several of them, like the present study, have actually added to the sum of our knowledge of English literature; all of them have brought to their subjects a fresh and arrestingly up-to-date viewpoint. In their brevity, clear-cut development and consistently high level of prose, they have demonstrated a greater value, both in what they indicate and in what they are, than many a learned doctoral dissertation in which a trivial subject has been overwhelmed by a mass of pedantic detail, too often unredeemed by any particularly enlightening observations.

Mr. Watts has chosen to write of a branch of popular literature which forms an amusing commentary on our ancestors' tastes in light fiction. One had usually thought of the Gothic romances of Mrs. Radcliffe, "Monk" Lewis, Maturin and the rest of them as being themselves the most popular reading matter of the early Romantic period. It now appears that they were works of art of a high order and of exclusive appeal, in comparison with the debased versions which enjoyed enormous circulation in the abbreviated form of the chapbook romance. The Grub Street hacks who turned these out in such profusion seized on all the elements which had made the success of the Gothic novels, exaggerated them, vulgarized them, and duplicated them with slight variations in a stream of stories whose quantity proves their popular vogue and constitutes their chief interest for us today.

Such a study as this obviously requires a sense of humor in the writer, and Mr. Watts has happily written with a lively eye for the absurd. The subject, though slight, deserved to be brought to the light, and the admirable thoroughness with which he has performed his task should discourage even an aspiring candidate for a Ph. D. from attempting to find more in the subject than remains to be found there.

R. P.

A Serious Matter

And Now All This, by W. C. Sellar and R. J. Yeatman. London: Methuen. 6s. New York: Dutton. $1.75.

ABSOLUTELY HUMOROUS books fall into different classes: the humorous, the post-humorous and the propter-hoc-humorous; the gloomorous; the ones that make you Lear, the ones that split you in Twain, and a Dickens of a lot in the Wodehouse (Angl: Sax: Coburg and Gotha). To these must be added the twin-engined class such as the Frankie and Johnnie (see Folk Lore) in America and the Anna Livia Sellar and Yeatman of England's slithy toves.

To this conclusion we have come since being graduated from "1066 and All That" to "And Now All This"; where James of Joys has failed (see Wyndham Lewis) to influence our minds or our styles, Sellar and Yeatman have reduced us by their Carollings. If we are not clear let me quote from the authors' Mystery P. S. their denial that they are Mr. A. P. Herbert:

> Our own absurd and hysterical names, these people pointed out, were obviously mere nom de plumage, assumed by the downy water-gyrgophiler for a whimsy.
>
> And so, like Shakespeare and Homer and Edward Lear, we discovered that after a desperate attempt to become memorable we had only succeeded in becoming non-existent (bad luck—especially for "A. P. H.").

Happily we are able to save our Bacon from the painful necessity of making a Misleading Case of us and condemning us both, as Pretenders, to Tantilivate for life in the Tower of London.

If this is not sufficient excuse let us turn to other pages of this Vol. I of the Hole Pocket Treasury of Absolutely General Knowledge, an attempt "to teach everybody everything everybody knows" from baby-craft, geography and ornithology to myth information. There is the account of Russia. Russia, we find, is "quite inscrutable." Both Cossacks and peasants, we are informed, are "devoted to Music (Russ: Moujik) in the form of Balalaika bands, so called because each member played as he balalalaiked (Bravo!)"

In other words, the nonsense tradition of Carroll and Lear has received new blood (Bravo!) and has been cunningly extended into that world of confused memory and allusion where the flotsam and jetsam of consciousness stream by. The new writers have, as it were, admitted the Woolf to their doors and have pursed their lips to utter Prousts and prisms. (Editor: Stop! Reviewer: Stop me if you can. I can't.) The age that has gone Swann's Way, fidgetting in the close-fitting wool of its psychological undergarmenis, and which has discovered that it thinks all the time without knowing it, has produced its appropriate mockers. The Marx Brothers do not splash about in the stream of consciousness for nothing—humor is a serious business—and Messrs. Sellar and Yeatman may dwell in educational chaos for their profit, but it happens also to be for our welfare.

The comparison with the Marx Brothers is a fruitful one. Their humor of allusion is essentially of the age. The Marx Brothers often fall back on the worn-out music hall tricks and they are still too much addicted to realism. Messrs. Sellar and Yeatman similarly have still one foot in the Punch tradition of the pun. Their successes are a series of mad bolts into schoolroom fantasy (vide the chapter on knitting a gents' sleeveless errand) but in the intervals they fall back on the well-worn methods of the skit. Still it looks as though these new humorists may develop the unnerving excellence of a Harpo living by the mad logic of allusion alone.

V. S. P.

Reflective Verse

Homespun, by Pearl Strachan. London: The Poetry League.

ALTHOUGH Miss Strachan modestly calls her first book of verse "Homespun," it is apparent that the weaving was not all done at home. It is indeed an Anglo-American cloth, as the publishing of the collection in London, although some of the poems first appeared in The Christian Science Monitor and in The Ladies Home Journal, indicates.

The opening group of the verses dwells on country life in Yorkshire and goes back to war time, when a weaver sat watching her shuttle thread while the khaki whipcord piled itself behind the loom. Later there are glimpses of America in "The Streets of Cambridge" and "The Fenway at Twilight"; although there is no attempt here, as in the Yorkshire sketches, to catch the dialect or the problems peculiar to the people.

In all the verses, together with a water-colorist's attention to the visual aspects of city streets and of nature in gardens, there is reflection, introspection and abstraction of thought, quite sincere and admirable in sentiment.

The jolliest of the verses, and the most successful in giving pleasure to the reader, are those written for children. They are simple and lively, graceful and complete. "The Dancers," which follows, is typical of them:

> Rainbow petals gleaming in her hair,
> Slender April slips among the trees
> Spreads a lacy skirt of scalloped clouds,
> Lightly sways and leans upon the breeze;
> Tilts her slim, coquettish nose,
> Lifts herself upon her toes,
> Curtsies, trips and pirouettes,
> Leaves behind her—violets.

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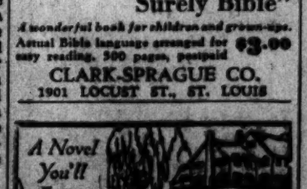

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

A Good Contributor

WHAT we like about Arnold Bennett is his Arnold-Bennettness . . . He was all for getting on, and he made no bones about it . . . Having uncommon talent, he succeeded notoriously . . . And he never lost his sense of delight in the possession of the things he could buy with the money his pen made . . . That is one reason why his Journal is so entertaining.

The second volume of the Journal (Viking) covers the years 1911-1920 . . . That is, it covers the war period, Bennett's first visit to America and, above all, his arrival in the great world . . . The Bennett business office was not far removed from the Bennett study . . . On Dec. 31, 1913, he recorded: "Net earnings received during 1913: Books, £8924 18s. 1d. Plays, £8524 19s. 0d. Total, £15,449 17s. 1d. The gross sum (before paying agents' fees) was £17,166 10s. 1d. In addition, interest on investments, £406 11s. 3d. All this handsomely beats last year's records" . . . And are you interested to know how much it cost an expensive English author, in 1911, to make a two months' tour of the United States? You will not be disappointed; here it is, on p. 53: "Total expenses of American tour to this morning, £252 5s. 8d."

* * *

Already at the beginning of 1911 the Five Towns Boy was making good: "The Chronicle asked me to resume my articles at 5 guineas a col. I asked for six" . . . Early in 1920 he had grown less careful about the pennies . . . In March he heard that "the first week's receipts of 'Sacred and Profane Love' in New York were over 16,700 dollars. This easily bangs 'Milestones' and all my other records. My royalties on that week exceed £350" . . . But by this time financial security gives room for a little play of irony; he adds: "My faith in the theater as a means of artistic expression was, of course, instantly reestablished. It would be."

Not that Bennett had lacked humor; where money was not concerned: "London. Palace Theater. Pavlova dancing the dying swan. Feather falls off her dress. Two silent Englishmen. One says, 'Moulting.' That is all they say" . . . Touches of this sort are even more interesting than the balancing of the trade accounts . . . He evidently missed very little, whether by direct or indirect observation . . . Thus he records that Mr. F. M. Hueffer "told us Conrad . . . chose English in preference to French because, whereas there were plenty of stylists in French, there were none in English."

The humor is always that of the hard-headed business man of letters . . . Beauty and suffering are seen as "copy" . . . Seekers after tenderness and sympathy need not apply . . . After being in a railway mishap in France Bennett writes: "I had no desire of any sort to help" . . . No doubt much of this attitude was pose, but a substantial part of it was undoubtedly real—he made off as rapidly as he could on this occasion and hired a motorcar to take him to Paris . . . Still, he is himself an interesting specimen, and his distaste for sentimentality is often refreshing: "Authors Club banquet to Tree, Courtney in chair. The most appalling orgy of insincere sentimentality. I left at ten, utterly disgusted and exhausted."

* * *

And Bennett of course was a bit of a critic: "I finished 'The Way of All Flesh' yesterday. All this book is good. I even suspect it may be better than I think it is" . . . "'Parsifal' at Covent Garden. Putrid performance. Bodanzky commonplace conductor. Poor orchestra. Appalling scenery, costumes and scenic effects. Ugly. Kundry, good singer. Rotten female chorus, amazingly ugly and ill-dressed. Also long stretches of dull music. I never saw uglier scenery. I went to sleep in middle of each act. Over after 11. Great deal of music fine; better than I expected."

Nor was all his adverse criticism directed against other people's artistic products: "'Rivals for Rosamund' received with amiable indifference at Palace Theater on Monday night. Last night I went to see it myself with J. Atkins. The first half was quite well received; the last half coldly. This was right. It is no real good, and if I had realized this earlier I would not have let it be done."

* * *

Writing persons will be entertained by this note of 1920:

"Style.

"The King and Queen were present at a first night in a London theater last evening for the initial time in their reign.' I take this from the dramatic criticism, not of a provincial but of a London daily. It is quite a first-rate example of bad English . . . The idea expressed by the word 'first' is precise enough, and no other English word means what 'first' means. Certainly 'initial' does not mean 'first' . . . What a phrase, 'the initial time'!"

* * *

Characteristic is the first war entry, Aug. 6, 1914: "On arriving at Brightlingsea on Monday afternoon, I was told that petrol could not be got in the district, that it was fetching up to 10s. a tin in Clacton, and that Baggaley, the regular hirer of motorcars at B'sea, had gone forth in an attempt to get petrol. At Clacton yesterday the price was 2s. 3d. or 2s. 4d. I have 60 gallons in stock." . . . But as everybody knows, Bennett during the war was not interested solely in prices . . . With other distinguished British authors, he placed his talents at the disposal of his country . . . And he seems to have been too intelligent to take stock in the rumors rife in those years.

The American tour began prosperously: "2nd class crowd afar off. Much waiting and crying for them. None for us" . . . "Strangeness of hearing English in this strange place (Yonkers)" . . . "Sheer Italian beauty of vista of Fifth Avenue" . . . Washington Monument "a national catastrophe—only equaled by Albert Memorial" . . . "Boston is finished, complete" . . . "Chicago is full of public spirit" . . . Indianapolis "just beginning to be sure that Indians aren't coming and that there'll be plenty of wood. Even now (1911) it's rather daring to buy a picture" . . . "If any spark of artistic feeling in Philadelphia, the place (Metropolitan Opera House) would have been ripped to pieces."

Nothing very startling . . . But a good contributor to the column.

In Behalf of Mrs. Lincoln

Mary Lincoln: Wife and Widow, by Carl Sandburg. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.

IT SEEMS likely that almost as many books will be written about Mary Lincoln as about her husband. Among biographers who have written about her, none takes a more detached yet sympathetic attitude than Mr. Carl Sandburg, author, first, of "Abraham Lincoln: The Pioneer Years," and now of "Mary Lincoln: Wife and Widow."

The facts of Mary Todd Lincoln's life, from her childhood in a First Family of Lexington, Ky., to her betrothal to the awkward lawyer of Springfield, Ill., her wifehood and motherhood, her tumultuous, racking, self-centered, bitterly criticized years in the White House, and the restless, shadowed years that followed are, in a general way, common knowledge. Mr. Sandburg has tried to deal in facts rather than in opinions. "One may go to the facts. One may say this or that happened. On such a day she did so and so. The epithets, however, all the names called her, can be written off, forgotten. They don't count."

Mr. Sandburg does not minimize her mistakes and her faults, or gloss over the serious embarrassments into which she often plunged her husband. He does minimize her responsibility for these mistakes and faults. "When she hurled petty and spiteful accusations in a way to lead few people or none to believe what she was saying, she was speaking with the tongue of an irresponsible woman."

More than half this volume is filled with documents edited by Mr. Paul E. Angle. Three of them, letters written by Mary Todd before she was married, are the earliest known epistles from her pen, and are the property of Mr. Oliver R. Barrett of Chicago. The author explains his extensive reprinting of documents by saying that it is impossible to get the full bearing of a letter from a brief quotation, though it may be that a biographer can find room for no more in his narrative. The fine-drawn temperament of Mary Todd, for instance, shows through the entire substance of the long, girlish letters given in this portion of the book.

In conclusion Mr. Sandburg adds an appendix, for the purpose of presenting his conclusions in regard to the story that the Lincoln-Todd Wedding was once postponed. Mr. Sandburg's conclusions, briefly, are that the tradition that Lincoln failed to appear on the time originally set for the wedding seems improbable. Mr. Sandburg does believe that Lincoln once broke their engagement, but in such a way that even their close friends thought that Mary Todd had turned him down. That the engagement was later renewed makes Mr. Sandburg think Mary realized that Lincoln had broken it off at a moment of great depression. The author does not take stock in the story, based on hints in the Speed reminiscences, that Lincoln had fallen in love with someone else, either Matilda Edwards or Sarah Rickard. In the case of both these young ladies he finds evidence that it was the impressionable Joshua Speed who was temporarily bewitched by each in turn. Theory after theory has been advanced regarding the events of Lincoln's courtship of Mary Todd, mainly, it seems, because on the surface they seemed so unlikely to select each other. Mr. Sandburg's interpretation is grounded, not on reminiscences and the deductions which other biographers have made from them, but on the contemporary letters which are now available.

Kentucky Reflections

The Haunted Mirror, by Elizabeth Madox Roberts. New York: Viking. $2.50.

THE title of this slender volume of short stories hints at the somewhat eerie atmosphere surrounding most of the episodes, in which are reflected varying aspects of the rural Kentucky Miss Roberts has depicted in her previous books. Here again is evidenced her facility in combining incidents of depth and power with contrasting scenes of a poetic and delicate nature. Her writing is still generally subjective, and is concerned largely with the implications of scenes and events, and with the thought processes of characters. This style lends itself well to the recurring themes of these stories—the interweaving of past and present, the juxtaposition of the world of thought and the world of action.

This book is to be read, not so much for the stories, their plots and characters, as for Miss Roberts's style. True, at least three of the seven stories are excellent examples in their field—"The Sacrifice of the Maidens," "On the Mountainside" and "Record at Oak Hill." But we believe Miss Roberts's way of writing to be the best virtue of the book. It is definitely her own style, with a distinct rhythm and simplicity and beauty that repay study. Consider, for example, this passage from "The Scarecrow," when Joan is alone in the house at night, waiting: "A great tree grew near the house. In the stillness there came an irregular, faint tapping, a light tap and a lighter down-falling, slow-moving thud of muted tone, as soft as a breath, as if the tree were letting drip a leaf at a time, were letting go a leaf and then a leaf. She turned toward the window and listened, but there was no sound outside, and no leaves lay on the window sill or in the shaft of light that extended from the window. The old clock on the mantel shelf marked the hours without chime or bell, and presently the hands folded together to point to midnight."

Those who enjoyed "The Time of Man" and "The Great Meadow" will find in these stories the same quiet and cadenced prose, the same depth of feeling and sudden flashes of power, the same pastoral atmosphere which those novels contained. But here we catch only fleeting glimpses of these qualities, in shadowy reflections which pause for a moment and then disappear, as the mirror turns to capture another scene.

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The Problem of Leisure

Education Through Recreation, by L. P. Jacks. London: University of London Press. 3s. 6d. net. New York: Harper. $1.50.

Leisure in the Modern World, by C. Delisle Burns. London: Allen & Unwin. 5s. 6d. net. New York: Century. $2.50.

OUR times may be called the age of leisure. This appears a paradox, for has not industrialism reached its peak, and, in another aspect, are we not devotees of swift motion? It should, therefore, be explained that the development of industrialism, in multiplying the means and in lessening the labor of production, has given to the masses a wealth of time, as well as a wealth of goods, which formerly were the appanage of special classes. It may further be noted that if we rush about at incredible speeds, it is because we wish to fill the vacant hours that we are unskilled in employing.

Not only, as both our writers point out, have we more leisure as workers, but there is a vast army of unemployed, to whom is given a most unwelcome gift of leisure. Moreover, our leisure is not only, to use words made familiar in another connection, quantitative; it is likewise qualitative. That is to say, we have far larger resources of energy. The machine does what men used to do.

* * *

When the eight-hour day was proposed, it was bitterly opposed, and even today it is not adopted in all trades and in all countries. But already the 44-hour week has become practical politics; and there are social reformers who advocate a still further reduction of our hours of labor.

Are we fit for our new-found leisure? It may well be doubted. Principal Jacks, in his illuminating little book, which contains the substance of addresses delivered in the United States, under the auspices of the National Recreation Association, hammers at his ideal. Again and again he declares that "the art of living is one and indivisible. It is not a composite art made up by adding the art of play to the art of work. . . . A master in the art of living draws no sharp distinction between his labor and his leisure. . . . He hardly knows which is which." Life, he asserts, is made intolerable today by its "pleasures." And once more: "Man the worker and man the player are not two men but one." There should be no vacuum. Recreation should be spelled "re-creation."

* * *

In deft phrases, and by cogent argument he leads up to his plea for a national college of recreational culture, whose foundations, it appears, have already been laid in the United States. It is an admirable piece of work which cannot be too strongly recommended to educationalists and sociologists.

Mr. Delisle Burns deals in a larger manner with the changes in social conditions that have been brought about by new methods. There is a higher level of common comfort, in food, clothing, the furnishings of the home, and our relations with one another. But he, unlike Principal Jacks, speaks of leisure as a way of escape from toil. In practice he is probably right; though many of these ways of escape, such as various artificial excitements, are deeply to be deprecated.

He examines the effect of the automobile on society; and he balances the advantages of a wider knowledge of the world against the tendency to superficiality. The cinema and the radio, which bring entertainment to the multitude and furnish us with similar ideals, a similar outlook, and tend to standardize tastes, are also examined; and the author finds that in their favor is the fact that they increase the range of interest of the majority and diminish distinctions of class.

He welcomes the custom of "hiking." He shows how old conventions are disappearing. He studies leisure in reference to the woman's movement, the education of children and the revolt of youth. On the whole he is optimistic, and despite restlessness and externalism, he discovers signs of the growth of the inner life under modern conditions.

Mr. Delisle Burns writes clearly and ably; and even when one is disposed to disagree with him he brings enlightenment.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The World Economic Survey, published by the League of Nations, is now out of print in the paper edition, priced at 6s. There is, however, an edition in cloth at 7s. 6d.

To the Man Who Knows Its Origin Every Word Presents a Picture

How Did Christmas Come to Be Called YULETIDE?

Yuletide, and the great yule log that formerly was an important part of its ceremony, are among our oldest traditions.

The history of the word *yule* is dimmed a little by the mists of time. But we know that its Medieval English form was *yol*, from still older Anglo-Saxon *géol*, and that it is akin to Icelandic *jol*, the midwinter feast (going back to heathen times). This word *jol* may also be the ancestor of *jolly*. So "Yuletide" from the beginning, perhaps, meant "a jolly time," as it still does, although now in its special Christmas significance. There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in

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THE HOME FORUM

Below the Frost Line

UNTIL we came near Cobbett's on that gray and silver November afternoon, I had thought that David Chenery was proud of this tall young nephew of his. For David had quoted him often, in that offhand way with which we New Englanders hide our likings and affections, and meeting Mark one saw good reason for David Chenery's pride in him. Of the serious-minded younger generation, Mark had charm and brilliance, and already, still under thirty, his name was known. Others beside David quoted him, and as we went, the three of us, along the winding wood road, and through the homespun cloak of warm red and sober russet that the wise Jaalam hills don at the first touch of frost, one saw reason for this as well.

We looked over David's woodlot, and went along. And as we went we talked of many things, David trudging along and rumbling in that husky bass of his, Mark's voice running with his like a tireless and eager hound looping about a plodding rider, plunging away to explore far vistas, coming back, and darting off again. Listening, one felt lifted above the common view, one saw things in a wider sweep—and one felt also somewhat provincial and narrow-minded and ashamed of it.

And David Chenery, it was plain, didn't enjoy this. He was settled, and had his own sturdy opinions, and there was, beside, an undercurrent of criticism and disillusionment in all Mark's talk that sat ill with David. Solid, steady, sober, he disliked the thought that there was no solid and steady sobriety behind us. And he switched at roadside bushes and rumbled protest when Mark said that, after all, we were a fickle people, without permanency.

"We shift and change," said Mark. "We have no settled program. Our only policy is a distrust of all policies. Essentially, we are still pioneers, eyes forever seeking the distant fields that are always greenest."

He spoke of unrest and a growing cynicism toward democracy as we went along. The narrow wood road, once a town way, skirted the side of Pocasset Hill and climbed over gray ledges; through the black tracery of bare birches we looked out over the hazy valley and blue Boggastow, winding through a dull Persian carpet of marsh. From behind a stone wall, still guarding a field grown thick to pine, a partridge rocketed off; and, as we stopped to watch it veering down the slope between the pines, we saw three deer in a clearing far below, browsing beneath a gnarled apple tree. And Mark Chenery's voice flowed on.

"This, for example. This was farmland once?"

It had been Bridges' farm, I told him. There was a cellar hole down the lane, under the elm; that clearing, where we saw the deer, had been old Hack Bridges' orchard. But no one had lived there for over fifty years.

"That," said Mark, "is New England. We cleared land, we tired of it, and we moved on to something new and distant and therefore better. And that is still in our blood. We still move on. But where—"

He shrugged his shoulders. And David, who loves Jaalam and is usually swift in its defense, looked at him slantwise and seemed near explosion. Then his face cleared suddenly and his eyes twinkled.

"Why—I do' know," he admitted. "You may be right, Mark. Let's get along."

And so we came to Cobbett's. The old road fell sharply between stone walls bordered by ferns, and at pasture bars we came to a shallow bowl among the low wooded hills, a bowl of mellow brown-gray pastures, and green mowings, and chocolate-brown plowed fields set in a checkered pattern of gray stone walls. A ribbon of road looped through the bowl; another ribbon of bright green marked the course of Pantry Brook from the small mill pond, and near the pond stood the square white house, the red barns, and the tall bare elms that were Cobbett's.

We went down through the fields, and a grave shepherd dog met us as we came to the barns and Cobbett himself. Tall, weathered, somewhat stooped, you pass many Cobbetts daily, in New England, and note never a one of them. They are quiet men and unhurried, with level blue eyes and slow speech and lines of steadiness about their mouths; they merge with their background and are part of it.

"Why—yes," he said. "Guess we can saw that oak for you, David. Oh, Jim!" he called, and a younger Cobbett, blue-eyed and tall, came from the barn. "Figure you could whip out some plank for Mr. Chenery next week?"

"Sure. There's a good head of water. Any time."

Mark's quick eyes were weighing and taking notes, and David told him: "The only mill for miles around. We find it handy, Mr. Cobbett's grandfather started it."

"He built the sawmill," Cobbett corrected gently. "It was a grist mill before that. How long? From the first, I guess; old Sam Sewall, judge at the Salem witchcraft trials, owned the meadows beyond, and we dickered with him for the right to flood them. But the sawmill isn't old; we built that after the big blow of 1827, to work up the down timber."

"So? I always thought," rumbled David, "that it came earlier. Sure of it? The timber for the Constitution—"

Cobbett shook his head. "That was hand-hewn, on Pocasset, in 1794. Some of the sticks we used in the house; you've noticed that great knot in the kitchen summer beam? That's one of them. Ship timber must be clear; that wasn't."

David said: "They call the house Colonial."

"I know. But it isn't, except for a stick here and there that was saved from the old house when we tore it down. The cow barn was built in the Colony days, though. We raised that in 1750."

And as David threw in a word here and there he went on. They had cleared the hill field in 1724, and part of the timber from it had gone into the first Meeting House; the pasture across the brook, where black and white cows grased the crisp November turf, was called "Sam's orchard," although there had been no Sam in the family since 1700; and on the field under the hill, where the sun lay warmly, had ripened the only grain in the town in the year of 1637, when there had been frost in every month.

And in all this telling there was no pride, no boasting in his slow voice. It was not the Cobbetts that he remembered, but what they had done. Day by day, slow year after slow year, they had made things better. These older Cobbetts were now but dim names, half forgotten, but the thrift, the foresight, the truth that they had worked out remained. These were permanent; there was no time element about them; they were part of the present.

Mark had listened; now he asked his first question.

"How long have your people been here, Mr. Cobbett?"

"Since 1652." And, lest that savor of brag, he added: "But we're not the only ones. Time the town was set off, nine men signed the petition to the General Court. Seven of those names you'll still find in Jaalam. And there are other places as old as this—Lord's, and Sackett's, and Ledyard's—that have come down on the distaff side. Beside," he added modestly, "we haven't been here straight through."

Mark pricked his ears; Cobbett grinned soberly.

"No. There were three years, in King Philip's War, when we went back to the coast."

And as David Chenery laughed a little more loudly than was warranted, the younger Cobbett, of the serious-minded younger generation, came to the barn door.

"Milking time, Pop," he said. "Be ready for that oak of yours any time, Mr. Chenery."

* * *

We went off up the winding road that climbs toward town, the grave shepherd dog keeping us company to the wood's edge. And now Mark was quiet, while David talked steadily, in that throaty bass of his, as the pewter sky darkened slowly over the bare November woods.

"I like to come out here once a year," he rumbled cheerfully, "especially in the fall. Sort of melancholy days, with the leaves off, and winter ahead, and change everywhere." He swung his stick briskly.

"Oh, well, I do' know! You can see farther when the leaves are off. And it's a comfort to know that the roots go deep below the frost line."

Behind Mark's back he winked at me. We topped the hill and saw Jaalam below, its three white spires lifting from the hazy valley against the deep velvet blue of the ridge. And as David trudged briskly ahead, behind his back Mark grinned at me, slowly and thoughtfully.

DANIEL CHASE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Late Returning

Wind-behind-the-sunset,
Desperate with chill,
Race the darkening sky-line,
Stumble up the hill;

Scrape a twiggy finger
Down the slatted blind,
No one stayed to hear you,
No one that will mind!

Burst the flimsy latches,
Shoulder through the door
Till spider-carpets billow
Across the troubled floor;

Down the littered hallways
Search and shriek and run
To scoop the saffron papers
And heap them one on one.

Whirl your dusty asking
Up into the eaves—
The crackle there that urged you
Was only crisping leaves.

Wind-behind-the-sunset,
Whimpering at dawn,
Never hunt for firelight
Once it's gone!

—ANNE HAMILTON, in *Voices*.

Two Riders

In that beautiful undulating plain, through which the Conestoga and Swatara etch their silvern courses to the Susquehanna, a double-burdened horse ambled along the roughly constructed road in the Proprietary Province of Pennsylvania, where Indian summer and the sinking sun had set the forest maples blazing. Of the two riders, the youth was strongly but finely made. Bold bearing and frank and engaging countenance bespoke one who enjoys life and marches forth to meet it. The girl, seated on the pillion behind, though slender and willowy, yet held herself erect. Their costumes were an incongruous concession to the imposing authority of necessity and the provincial fashions of the day. The man's buckskin leggings and breeches contrasted strangely with the cut of a fine broadcloth coat, heavily skirted, cuffed and pleated, and harmonized still less with his broad-brimmed beaver hat looped up behind and on the sides. The lady's riding cape and bath bonnet were relieved at wrist and throat by holland sleeves and silken kerchief.

At a ford on the wooded trail, where a spring-fed stream, crimsoned and gilded by fallen leaves, tempted the weary horse to bury its nozzle in its glittering current, the travellers relaxed. . . .

"Cheer up, Jeannie, lassie! We're nearly there. These are Cousin James' cows we've been passing, although he lets them pasture far afield."

"I'm just a little shy about this visit, Rob. I do hope that you won't leave me here too long."

"Never fear, sister mine. . . . As soon as I'm settled at Carlisle, I'll come for you."

The horse, refreshed by its sparingly permitted draught, broke into a gentle trot; the cattle, grazing along the highway and in the forest, became more frequent. Presently the road widened into a clearing whose roughly fenced-in fields of corn and winter wheat were dotted with tree stumps. Sheltered by Scottish pines and graced by hardy shrubbery, now appeared a two-storied stone dwelling with timber clay-chinked out-buildings. Fire-flies were beginning to light their pale lanterns when the travellers brought their tiring steed to a halt. The heavy oaken door of the house was flung open and a young girl ran impulsively down the walk to greet them followed by a tall youth dressed in buckskins and linsey-woolsey, cradling a long musket in the hollow of his arm. An old negro shuffled from one of the out-buildings and took command of the horse as the travelers alighted. After effusive greetings between the girls and more tempered salutations from the others, the party started toward the house whose doorway now framed the tall gaunt figure of an elderly man. As the visitors approached, the wearer of the beaver hat, taking it off with the barest suggestion of a flourish, addressed the somewhat austere personage who confronted him.

"Cousin James, I have brought sister Jean as I promised you." The stern weather-beaten features of the older man relaxed into unexpected gentleness of expression.

"So I see, Robert my lad; and a bonnie lassie she is."—ALBERT BOARDMAN KERR, in "The Long Crooked River." (New York: Knickerbocker Press.)

Sunrise at Old Oraibi

Just before dawn I walked through the sandy streets of the sleeping town to a little ridge near its western edge. The eastern sky was delicate salmon, mauve, and green, and a train of gray-blue clouds was strung like a shining porcelain band far above the birthplace of the sun. About me, on my slight eminence, the wind blew softly, insistently, and many cocks crowed boldly in the nearby village and from their little rock houses nearby.

Oraibi itself was washed in a soft, dull-brown, silhouette against the color of that morning sky. Only two old Indian women were as yet up, and they, I saw trudging toward the narrow defile that led into the spring trail. They were barefooted, those old women, and on their backs they carried water *ollas*, or jars, wrapped in great, coarse, pieces of cotton cloth.

The night sky, to right and left, held long files of clouds in the most delicate of blues, pinks, and lavenders, and scarcely to be defined from them were the rounded buttes and mesas which formed the rim of that vast bowl in which reposed Oraibi's mountain.

Off below at my back was the great sweep of the western desert reaching out to the distant horizon. There, like a promising beacon, floated the gorgeous, faint bulk of the San Francisco Mountains, an hundred miles away. Above them arose a sky all blue, and rose, and azure, in honor of the arrival of the day's king.

A horse snorted in the slowly awakening town, another old woman passed by on her way to the spring far below, and I noticed that the sun was heralding the approach of day by a bright band of saffron yellow in the East. Nearby the mesas changed from purple to bright blue, the long trains of clouds overhead to pink, and the dome of the heavens, to green.

The ladder poles of an ancient Hopi kiva stood in silhouette against that orange-red glow, a silhouette most telling in this desert land which has gazed down serenely upon these red men for upwards of ten centuries.

Brighter and brighter grew the living light, at last a violent orange-yellow at the core, and the sky grew amber all about. Golden edges highlighted the rims of all the clouds in heaven, and a slight detail of dark portals and window holes became apparent in the nearby mass of the old town.

Cloud masses far down on the horizon to the left were swiftly changing things of beauty as the sun's molten orb first appeared and painted them with delicate but fantastic hues of yellow and pink.

At last the sun had arisen—a molten spot near the true east. Nearby houses seemed to turn black against the fierce light. Lacy edges of fairy pink touched the edges of far, western mesas. An Indian arose stretching, from the top of his ancient house; looked off at the sun. A burro brayed raucously in a nearby corral, and another day had come to old Oraibi.—From "Doomed City," by GORDON L'ALLEMAND.

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Men Unloading Oranges: From a Lithograph by Frank Brangwyn, R. A.

IN HIS lithograph, "Men Unloading Oranges," Mr. Frank Brangwyn takes one with him to the docks; to the heart of that mysterious link between ocean and land. There the ceaseless energy of the great waters seems to invade the shore, permeating the surrounding neighborhood with a sense of complicated movement, and a tangle of activities, blown together with the wind and soaked with the salty dampness of sea-sprayed air. There is a dramatic touch in the arrival of the sun-ripened fruit, straight from the golden warmth of their native land into the midst of a gray-laden, somewhat murky atmosphere, which the artist has not failed to recognize and communicate to his public.

Because of its essentially characteristic treatment, a Brangwyn print is unmistakable. The artist does not draw, he models. It is as if he chose a mass of lines, molded figures out of them, and then set them moving. He expresses shape by means of tones and half tones, and action by a clever technical emphasis which completely explains itself.

There is not one static line in the present work; even the plank is swimming in water, and the solid forms in the background are windblown. The perspective is so strongly emphasized that the figures seem to stand independent of the picture. It is almost impossible to realize that the man in the foreground was drawn on the selfsame piece of paper as the distant vessel! This effect is partly due to the position the fruit cases occupy in the scheme of the composition. Powerfully handled, they help to throw the figures into relief by bringing them into full prominence. By subtle linear rhythm the men move forward under their load, the arms thrown out, the fingers extended in order to maintain a balance on the slippery plank. Below the water swirls in dark, deep masses, and the artist indicates in no uncertain way the necessity of proceeding with caution.

There is something almost tender in the treatment of the dockers, expressive of a keen sympathy and understanding. Frank Brangwyn does not only make his figures move; he makes them think.

Fundamenten

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

TOEN de schrijver van het boek der Openbaring zijn visioen beschreef van „de heilige stad, het nieuwe Jeruzalem", schilderde hij die af als gemaakt uit dingen van onschatbare schoonheid en waarde. Het gebouw van haar muur was jaspis; „en de stad was zuiver goud, zijnde zuiver glas gelijk." De fundamenten van den muur beschrijft hij als „met allerlei kostelijk gesteente versierd"; en van de poorten zegt hij: „iedere poort was uit ééne parel".

De geloofwijze in een ver-verwijderden hemel, in letterlijken zin schitterend door blinkende gouden straten, heeft grootendeels plaats gemaakt voor een zuiverder inzicht in de geestelijke beteekenis van dit visioen. De Psalmdichter heeft gezongen: „Aanbidt den Heere in de schoonheid van heiligheid" (Engelsche Bijbelvertaling).

Christus Jezus heeft aan zijne jongeren de ware moreele en geestelijke beteekenis van heiligheid ontvouwd. Hij openbaarde dat ware heiligheid niet een volgens de letter en slaafsch gehoorzamen was aan geloofsartikelen en ritueel, doch dat zij bestond in gehoorzaamheid aan de goddelijke wet en zich uitte als zachtmoedigheid, ootmoed, reinheid, universeele liefde en meer dergelijke eigenschappen. Hij ontvouwde de goddelijke waarheid, dat de reinen van hart God zien. Toen de Farizeërs, die een aardsch koninkrijk verwachtten, hem vragen stelden aangaande de komst daarvan, antwoordde hij: „Het Koninkrijk Gods komt niet met uiterlijk gelaat, en men zal niet zeggen: Zie hier of zie daar; want zie, het Koninkrijk Gods is binnen ulieden." Door woord en voorbeeld leerde hij dat het Koninkrijk Gods hier en nu aanwezig is, en dat het door geestelijk denken voor een ieder onzer mogelijk is in dat koninkrijk te verblijven.

In Johannes' visioen waren de fundamenten van den stadsmuur versierd met kostbare steenen als jaspis, saffier, smaragd, topaas. Welk een schitterend, glanzend beeld van schoonheid bieden zij aan de gedachte! Hoe oneindig schooner nog zijn echter de ware eigenschappen, welke het geestelijk koninkrijk binnen ons vormen! Denk eens aan enkele dezer eigenschappen, en gij zult u herinneren dat degenen, die ze weerspiegelen, waar zij ook zijn, eene atmosfeer van vrede en reine schoonheid met zich brengen. Denk eens aan de schoone kleinoodiën van volharding, geduld, goedertierenheid; van oprechtheid, mededoogen, verdraagzaamheid en ootmoed; van nimmer-falende vriendelijkheid en opgewektheid, van onbevreesdheid en zelfvergetelheid. Uit zulke schoone juweelen is het Koninkrijk Gods opgebouwd, het Koninkrijk dat, zooals de Meester zeide, binnen ons is.

Christian Science openbaart den mensch naar het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods; ten einde dit geestelijke „ik", wiens woonstede het Koninkrijk Gods is, tot uiting te brengen, moeten wij er naar streven het sterfelijke „ik", dat zich als mensch voordoet, te overwinnen. In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: „Wij weten, dat een verlangen naar heiligheid noodzakelijk is, ten einde heiligheid te gewinnen, maar indien wij heiligheid boven alle dingen begeeren, zullen wij er alles voor opofferen". Zoo wij de schoonheid van deze geestelijke eigenschappen erkennen en er naar verlangen ze te bezitten, zullen wij de eerste stappen genomen hebben om deze te gewinnen. Het is mogelijk dat bijwijlen het verlangen naar het goede in de menschelijke gedachte ingeslapen schijnt te zijn, en het noodig is dit wakker te roepen. Somtijds kan lijden de weg zijn, welke den mensch er toe leidt de geestelijke waarheid te zoeken, somtijds daagt de waarheid in de gedachte als eene verheven geestelijke visie.

De mensch, die in zijne eigen ervaring gewoonten van haastigheid, ongeduld, onordelijkheid vervangen heeft door kalmte, geduld en orde, is van de macht en de schoonheid dezer geestelijke eigenschappen overtuigd. Menig keer, als verkeerde mentale gewoonten overwonnen werden, greep ook de genezing van physieke moeilijkheden plaats en werd op deze wijze aangetoond, dat harmonie den werkelijken mensch eigen is. Wanorde en krankheid zijn onnatuurlijk, onharmonisch,—het gevolg van ongehoorzaamheid aan de goddelijke wet. Gehoorzaamheid aan God, het goddelijk Beginsel, openbaart zich in gerechte, harmonische actie, in gezondheid en geluk.

In *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 343) stelt Mrs. Eddy de volgende vraag: „Zijn wij bezig de koude, harde kiezelsteenen van zelfzucht weg te ruimen, de geheimen der zonde blootleggend, en polijsten wij opnieuw de verborgen edelsteenen van Liefde, opdat hunne zuivere volmaaktheid moge verschijnen?" Deze „verborgen edelsteenen van Liefde" hebben wij in ons eigen bewustzijn te zoeken en te vinden, wij moeten ze polijsten en gebruiken om aldus ons ware „ik" te openbaren, wetende dat wij, als Gods beeld, liefdevol, liefde-waardig en geliefd zijn. In ons verlangen iemand, dien wij liefhebben, in het Koninkrijk Gods binnen te drijven, vergeten wij mogelijk dat de eenige wijze om onszelf of anderen te helpen, het weerspiegelen is van geestelijke eigenschappen.

De Psalmdichter heeft gezongen: „Sterkte en sieraad [zijn] in zijn heiligdom". De sterkte en schoonheid, welke tot het Koninkrijk Gods behooren, worden door den mensch weerspiegeld; en wij hebben ons recht te bewijzen in dat koninkrijk in te gaan, door des Meesters liefdevolle woorden indachtig te zijn: „Vrees niet, gij klein kuddeken, want het is uws Vaders welbehagen, ulieden het Koninkrijk te geven."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Emergence

This hour has grown so still
That I can hear,
Along my secret will,
How words draw near
And yet more near to sound,
Beyond my reach,
Seeking to shape the round
Slow curves of speech.

As yet, like hidden birds
In a dark tree,
As yet, no sound of words,
But presently,
In the green, listening air,
Movement and sound are there
Of words in rhyme.

—DAVID MORTON, in "Earth's Processional." (New York: Putnam.)

Foundation Stones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the author of the book of Revelation described his vision of "the holy city, new Jerusalem," he pictured it as made of things of priceless beauty and value. The wall he described as built of jasper; "and the city was pure gold, like unto clear glass." The foundations of the wall he depicts as "garnished with all manner of precious stones;" and of the gates he says, "Every several gate was of one pearl."

The belief in a far-off heaven, literally resplendent in shining streets of gold, has largely given place to a truer understanding of the spiritual meaning of his vision. The Psalmist said, "Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness."

Christ Jesus unfolded to his followers the true moral and spiritual meaning of holiness. He revealed true holiness to be, not a literal and slavish obedience to creed and ritual, but obedience to divine law, manifested in meekness, humility, purity, unselfed love, and similar qualities. He unfolded the divine fact that the pure in heart see God. When the Pharisees, who looked for a material kingdom, questioned him as to its coming, he answered: "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation: neither shall they say, Lo here! or, lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." By precept and example he taught that the kingdom of God is present here and now, and that it is possible for each one of us to dwell therein, through spiritualized thinking.

In the Revelator's vision, the foundations of the city wall were garnished with beautiful stones, such as jasper, sapphire, emerald, topaz. What a shining, glowing picture of beauty they present to thought! Yet how much more beautiful are the true qualities which constitute the spiritual kingdom within us! Think of some of these qualities and remember how those who are reflecting them always carry with them, wherever they are, a sense of peace and serene beauty! One may think of the beautiful jewels of constancy, patience, loving-kindness; of honesty, compassion, tolerance, and humility; of unfailing gentleness and cheerfulness; of fearlessness and self-forgetfulness. Of such fine jewels is built the kingdom of God, which the Master said is "within you."

Christian Science reveals man in the image and likeness of God; but in order to manifest this spiritual self, whose dwelling place is the kingdom of God, we must strive to overcome the mortal self, which masquerades as man. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 11) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "We know that a desire for holiness is requisite in order to gain holiness; but if we desire holiness above all else, we shall sacrifice everything for it." When we recognize the beauty of these spiritual qualities, and long to possess them, we shall have taken the first step towards gaining them. Sometimes the desire for good may seem to lie sleeping in the human thought and may need to be awakened. Sometimes suffering may serve to turn one to seek the spiritual truth; sometimes the truth dawns on thought as a great spiritual vision.

One who in his own experience has displaced habits of haste, impatience, and disorder with quietness, patience, and order is convinced of the strength and beauty of these spiritual qualities. Many times when wrong mental habits have been overcome, the healing of physical difficulties has also taken place, showing that harmony belongs to the real man. Disorder and disease are irregular, inharmonious, the result of disobedience to divine law. Obedience to God, divine Principle, is manifested in rightful, harmonious action, in health and happiness.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 343) Mrs. Eddy asks, "Are we picking away the cold, hard pebbles of selfishness, uncovering the secrets of sin and burnishing anew the hidden gems of Love, that their pure perfection shall appear?" We need to seek and find these "hidden gems of Love" in our own consciousness, burnish them, use them, and so reveal our true selves, knowing that, as God's image, we are loving, lovable, and beloved. Sometimes, being eager to push some dear one into the kingdom of heaven, we forget that the only way we can help ourselves or others is by reflecting spiritual qualities.

The Psalmist sang, "Strength and beauty are in his sanctuary." The strength and beauty which belong to God's kingdom are reflected by man, and we must prove our right to enter into the kingdom through being mindful of our Master's loving words, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

By Victor Hugo's Secretary

Victor Hugo represents, not only the reformer who founded the new literary school, and delivered the French language from the trammels of classicism, but also the *tribune*, who has proclaimed and championed every liberty, often at the peril of his life. . . .

He has filled one era with the conquests of his thought: nothing has held ground against him, not even the empire. His complex labors, in which his existence is absolutely bound up, make him the representative of the right, the support of the unfortunate, the consoler of women, and the friend of children. When this is considered, one is no longer surprised at the current of ideas which envelops France, and nearly the entire world, and which draws towards this powerful mind those who love the ideal, and those who are oppressed by tyranny. . . .

In his laborious existence, the evening alone brings to the poet a few hours of liberty. At dusk, after a short stroll in the Bois de Boulogne, which is near his house, Victor Hugo becomes master of himself, and welcomes his friends, nearly all foreigners of distinction. Above all, those who are men of letters make it a point of honor to call on the poet on reaching Paris. They wish to see and hear the man in whom the genius of an entire nation seems centred.

His powers of elevated, noble, eloquent conversation, on every subject which interests or excites him, are well known. It is as if he were giving his hearers an unpublished chapter of his works, of which they have the first and exclusive edition. These hours of distraction and relaxation are dear to the poet, who each day receives a special company of invited guests. He has a day set apart for receiving senators, another for journalists, another for men of learning, and another for people of society and the world. Often these various elements mingle, and are dissolved in each other; for there is no absolute rule about the matter, and often the poet's assemblies are formed spontaneously.

Jeanne and George, his grandchildren, pass among the groups of visitors, and enliven the scene with their light, childish gayety.

There are few famous travellers who have not been seen in Victor Hugo's drawing-room. . . .

All this happened in the third story of a house in the Rue Clichy, which the poet left in 1878, after his long sojourn at Guernsey. On returning to France he took up his residence in a house on the avenue which now bears his name. This is the Passy quarter, on one of the highest points of ground in Paris. His house is No. 50. Attached to it is a large garden, full of flowers and verdure. The windows of his study look out upon this garden, shaded by tall trees which sway in the breeze.

The poet rarely goes into the garden; but, as he stands erect at his desk—for he never writes sitting down—he looks out at the sky, and rests his eyes upon the gravelled walks where George and Jeanne are playing with their companions and their well-bred domestic pets. Among these latter are two poodle dogs, whose grave demeanor betrays their great age; and a very handsome, lazy cat, which answers to the name of "Gavroche," this being borrowed from the name of the street-boy in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables."—RICHARD LESCLIDE, in "Some Noted Princes, Authors, and Statesmen of Our Time." Edited by JAMES PARTON. (New York: Crowell & Co. 1888.)

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "God the Preserver of Man." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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NET CHANGES IN STOCKS NEGLIGIBLE

Mixed Gains and Losses of Small Proportions —Closing Steady

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP) — The stock market appeared somewhat wearied today, by the effort of the advance late yesterday, and prices drifted irresolutely.

A little selling appeared here and there, and some of the leading shares lost ground moderately, but price changes at the finish were mostly of negligible proportions, with a few issues showing gains of fractions to a point.

The closing tone was about steady. The turnover for the short session was about half a million shares.

An element of uncertainty was injected by the slated appearance of the monthly report of U. S. Steel's unfilled tonnage on the close of trading at noon. When the figures appeared, however, the decline for November of 28,739 tons in the backlog of orders was no surprise. A small reduction had been expected, in keeping with the seasonal trend.

Steel Preferred Off

U. S. Steel preferred, which has been under more pressure recently, dropped nearly 2 points more. It has been suggested that some of the selling in that issue may have been to establish losses for tax purposes, but the dividend uncertainty remains, in view of the limited improvement in the steel business this autumn.

Among issues losing about a point, net, were U. S. Steel common, American Telephone, New York Central, Union Pacific and Consolidated Gas. Industrial Rayon and Owens Illinois Glass were among a few specialties to advance, closing nearly 2 higher. Westinghouse and Corn Products gained about a point.

Strength of sterling marked the foreign exchange trading, and may have been a factor in a temporary upturn in commodities. Cotton, however, met resistance, and slid back to close about unchanged. Pressure against sterling in connection with the December debt payments seemed ended, and further short covering carried the cable quotation up 3c to $3.26⅛. The French franc, however, eased a fraction to another new low since stabilization.

Bonds Are Steady

The bond market traveled at a steady gait in today's brief session, price changes generally being of a fractional and unimportant nature.

As in recent trading, best grade issues of all categories stood out in firm positions, while the semi-speculative groups mulled about rather uncertainly at times, getting nowhere in particular.

A number of foreign obligations displayed an improved tone, with French 7½s jumping 1½ points to another new 1932 high at 127⅝. There was a heavy turnover of French 7s which held unchanged at 119¾, just under the year's top mark. British 5½s, Belgian 7s, Australian 5s and German 5½s were in demand at moderately higher levels. The Japanese and Italians were irregular.

The domestic rails apparently paid little attention to last week's freight-car loadings or United States Steel's unfilled tonnage figures for November.

Moderate advances were registered by some liens of Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Union Pacific, Great Northern, Nickel Plate and Southern. Issues of Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Frisco and Illinois Central were a little uncertain.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The steady to quietly strong tone of the market for the past few days is worthy of comment chiefly for the reason that it has occurred during a period which has developed little news which, on the surface, has been of a character to arouse enthusiasm. However, for the first time since August prices have risen for four days in succession. May not this indicate that securities are going into the hands of buyers who are influenced by reasons which are not obvious to everyone?

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The most encouraging feature at the moment is to be found in the technical action of the market itself, in resistance to many discouraging features—especially by the railroad stocks—and this week in the positive strength of the bond market.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: A further increase in strength and activity is to be expected now that the market has demonstrated its ability to penetrate on volume the high levels made during the early trading last Wednesday.

Russell Miller & Co., New York: We are of the opinion that the current situation is sufficiently favorable to justify speculative trading commitments on periods of weakness and on such incidental reactions as are bound to occur.

Livingston & Co., New York—We look for a continuance of firmness with occasional sharp rallies and with the market gaining in volume should there happen to be a piece of favorable news.

Josephthal & Co., New York—We believe that the chances are much better than ever that higher prices for stocks will be witnessed before the end of the year.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York—We feel that the strength in the market yesterday should carry through into the early part of next week.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: The market seems to be going into an uptrend.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1932, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Dec. 10	53.6	27.4	29.6	36.9
Previous day	53.8	27.6	29.5	36.9
Week ago	53.3	27.6	30.5	36.2
Month ago	49.3	24.5	32.2	35.3
Year ago	57.7	39.1	31.0	39.1
Two years ago	66.1	55.0	104.4	68.1
Three years ago	179.4	134.8	216.9	179.2
Five years ago	143.4	121.9	125.5	131.9
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.6	61.3
High (1930)	302.4	141.6	381.3	305.8
Low (1930)	113.9	88.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Industrls	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	60 Total
Dec. 10	82.1	81.0	81.0	68.0
Previous day	82.2	80.4	80.9	67.8
Week ago	82.4	80.1	81.1	67.8
Month ago	83.3	83.5	81.8	68.5
Year ago	88.5	88.8	85.3	74.1
Two years ago	98.0	98.6	97.8	94.4
Three years ago	99.7	105.3	98.6	96.9
High (1932)	91.3	78.9	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	82.2	67.4	70.9	67.8
High (1931)	99.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	82.3	82.3	80.3	88.5
High (1930)	94.9	100.8	101.4	101.8
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	Last	Net Chg.
9¼	1⅛		Adams Express	6400	1½	+⅛
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1500	5¾	+¼
43½	30½	.20	Air Reduction	400	40	+1
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1400	8⅞	+⅛
3⅝	⅝		Allegheny Corp	1700	1⅛	+⅛
58¼	42½	.01	Allied Chem	1300	54	+1¼
110½	99½	7	Allied Chem pf	3100	81¾	+1¾
15⅝	4		Allis Chalmers	100	7¾	+¾
23¾	12		Amerada	200	20¾	+¾
23½	6		Am Bank Note	200	13¼	+¼
17⅞	8½	.60	Am Brake S&F	700	12¾	+¾
73¾	39¾	4	Am Can	7500	58¼	+¼
12	9½	7	Am Can pf	100	117	+1
17	3¼		Am Car & Fdry	400	7	+⅛
37¾	18	.31	Am Chicle	200	37¼	+¾
27	11		Am Com Alcohol	1800	27	+¼
18	2		Am & For Pow	100	21	+1
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	2200	7⅛	+⅛
31¼	23¼		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	13	+⅛
21⅜	5½	1	Am Ice	1400	9⅛	+⅛
12	3½		Am International	1100	8½	+⅛
15¼	3⅝		Am Locomotive	900	7⅞	+⅛
32	8½		Am Metal 6%	100	8¾	+⅛
17¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1700	8¼	+⅛
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6½ pf	2900	26	+⅛
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	200	26	+⅛
12¼	3¼		Am Radiator	2100	7⅛	+⅛
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	100	9	+⅛
29¼	13⅞	3	Am Safety Razor	100	22	+⅛
37¼	5½		Am Smelt & Ref	5800	25⅝	+⅛
55	15		Am Smelt&R 2pf	1400	13¾	+⅛
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	100	31	+⅛
15½	3		Am Steel Fdries	100	6¾	+⅛
36¾	20	2½	Am Stores	1100	31⅜	+⅛
137⅜	76¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	8100	108¼	+⅛
76	10½		Am Type F pf	100	10	+⅛
34½	11	1	Am Wat W&E	50	14	+⅛
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	17⅞	+⅛
39⅞	15½		Am Woolen	100	18¾	+⅛
6¾	1¼		Am Woolen pf	100	4½	+⅛
19¾	3		Am Zinc Lead&S	300	3	+⅛
17½	5¼	.60	Anaconda Cop	3100	8½	+⅛
2	⅜		Anchor Cap	100	11½	+⅛
15⅞	3½		Armour Ill B	100	6¾	+⅛
11	3		Armour Ill pf	100	8	+⅛
94	17⅞		Asso Dry Goods	1100	5	+⅛
86	35	.5	Atchison T&SF	5100	43½	+⅛
44	9¾		Atchison pf	100	58	+⅛
21⅞	8¾	1	Atl Coast Line	100	21	+⅛
151⅞	28¾	4	Atl Refining	400	17½	+⅛
7⅝	1½		Aviation Corp Del	4100	6¾	+⅛

—B—

12	2		Baldwin Loco	700	8½	+⅛
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	1100	10¼	+⅛
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	1100	10	+⅛
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	100	12	+⅛
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	12	+⅛
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	100	22	+⅛
43½	10½		Beatrice Cream	1100	4¼	+⅛
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	100	11¾	+⅛
29⅝	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	1100	10⅝	+⅛
74	6½		Beth Steel pf	2100	16⅝	+⅛
15½	4½		Bigelow Sanford	400	30½	+⅛
10	3⅜		Blaw Knox	900	8⅝	+⅛
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	100	5	+⅛
43⅝	20	.21	Borden	700	14	+⅛
14¾	3⅜		Borg Warner	2400	25½	+⅛
11¾	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	1300	8⅝	+⅛
50¼	11⅛		Brooklyn Man T	1100	4¾	+⅛
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	3100	29¼	+⅛
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	66½	+⅛
10½	2½		Bucyrus E cv pf	100	7	+⅛
3¼	½		Budd Mfg	400	1¾	+⅛
14	3½		Budd Mfg pf	10	5½	+⅛
4½	⅝		Budd Wheel	400	1⅝	+⅛
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	200	8	+⅛
1⅞	⅛		Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	+⅛
5⅞	1⅜		Butterick	100	2	+⅛
24⅜	7		Byers	1400	13¾	+⅛

—C—

7⅞	1½		Calumet & Hecla	200	2⅞	+⅛
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	100	10½	+⅛
20⅝	7¼		Canadian Pacific	800	13½	+⅛
9½	2⅛		Capital Admin	200	7	+⅛
65¾	16¾		Case Thresh	7300	44	+⅛
12⅝	1¼		Celanese Corp	100	8⅞	+⅛
20½	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	530	15½	+⅛
15½	3½		Cerro de Pasco	200	6⅞	+⅛
20¾	4¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	300	15⅛	+⅛
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	5800	25⅝	+⅛
8	1⅛		Chi & E Ill pf	200	3	+⅛
14½	2		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3	+⅛
31	5		Chi & N'west pf	400	4⅞	+⅛
69¾	1		Chi & N'west pf	200	8	+⅛
16⅜	1		Chi Pneu Tool	100	3	+⅛
27½	4¼		Chi Rock Isl & P	100	4½	+⅛
14	6½	2	Chi RI&P 7%	300	7	+⅛
21¾	5	1	Chi Yellow Cab	20	7¾	+⅛
68	43⅜	6½	Chrysler	22500	17½	+⅛
2½	¾		City Ice & F pf	20	45	+⅛
31½	11	1	City Stores	200	¾	+⅛
12½	9		Colgate-Palm-P	200	11¾	+⅛
36	8		Colonial Bea Oil	100	12	+⅛
21	4¼	1	Colo & So 1pf	100	10½	+⅛
79⅞	40	6	Columbia Gas	3300	14¾	+⅛
41⅞	13½	2	Columbia G pf A	100	60	+⅛
11	3⅞		Columbian Carb	1200	28½	+⅛
13⅞	3½	.60	Comm Credit	200	4⅜	+⅛
5⅛	1⅜		Comm Solvents	2500	10⅜	+⅛
68½	27⅞	6	Comwlth & So	1200	2⅜	+⅛
12¾	6½	.60	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	45	+⅛
68¾	31½	4	Congoleum Nairn	400	8¼	+⅛
10⅞	4½	1	Consol Gas	2200	59⅜	+⅛
9	4		Consol Laundries	300	5½	+⅛
101	79	8	Consol Oil pf	1300	53¾	+⅛
47¾	24⅞	4	Cont Baking pf	200	99	+⅛
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	1800	38¼	+⅛
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	16¼	+⅛
3⅜	⅝		Cont Motors	200	2	+⅛
9⅜	3⅜		Cont Oil	500	6¼	+⅛
55⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	1000	52⅝	+⅛
7⅜	1½		Coty	100	3⅜	+⅛
23⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork & S	800	22¾	+⅛
30½	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	27⅜	+⅛
49⅞	15		Crucible Steel pf	80	19¾	+⅛
3½	½		Cuba Co	200	⅞	+⅛
3⅝	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	200	1⅜	+⅛
31	7		Curtis Publishing	100	10⅛	+⅛
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	49	+⅛
3¼	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	800	1¾	+⅛
12	3½		Cutler Hammer	400	5	+⅛

—D—

45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	6300	26⅝	+⅛
19¼	12	1	Diamond Match	200	17½	+⅛
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	200	14¼	+⅛
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	400	11	+⅛
58¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	7800	38	+⅛

—E—

8½	1		Eastern Roll Mill	300	2½	+⅛
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	700	50⅝	+⅛
9¾	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	+⅛
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	19⅜	+⅛
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	700	7¼	+⅛
64	10¾	2.30	Elec Pow & L pf	200	18⅞	+⅛
55½	8⅞	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	18	+⅛
33¼	12⅜	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	18	+⅛
37¼	16	3	Endicott Johnson	100	33	+⅛
25	4		Engineers Pub S	200	7	+⅛
61¾	25	.6	Engineers PS 6pf	200	42⅜	+⅛
11¾	2		Erie RR	300	5½	+⅛
15⅞	2⅜		Erie RR 1pf	200	5¾	+⅛

—F—

47¾	10		Fairbanks M pf	30	11	+⅛
15¾	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	100	9½	+⅛
2⅜	½		Fed Screw W	500	⅝	+⅛
10⅝	3		Fed Water Serv	400	3¾	+⅛
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1600	17	+⅛
94	75	6½	Filene's pf	110	85	+⅛
54½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	100	51	+⅛
¾	⅛		Fisk Rubber	700	⅝	+⅛
2⅞	¼		Fisk Rub 1pf	200	½	+⅛
2	⅛		Fisk R 1pf cv	200	¼	+⅛
15⅞	3		Foster-Wheeler	100	⅝	+⅛
5⅞	1		Fox Film A	300	9¼	+⅛
38⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	200	2¼	+⅛

—G—

35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	600	16¾	+⅛
19⅞	10½	2	Gen Baking	1200	14½	+⅛
9½	2⅛		Gen Bronze	300	2⅜	+⅛
26⅛	9½	.40	Gen Electric	7600	16⅛	+⅛
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	1200	24½	+⅛
2¾	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	100	⅞	+⅛
48½	7⅝	1	Gen Mills	200	40½	+⅛
9	4		Gen Mot 5% pf	100	73¾	+⅛
7½	1		Gen Out Ad A	100	5¼	+⅛
2¼	⅛		Gen Pub Service	400	5½	+⅛
24¼	10⅜		Gen Realty	700	3¼	+⅛
10⅛	3⅛		Gillette Saf Raz	1600	18¾	+⅛
76	35	7	Glidden	200	8¾	+⅛
8	2⅝		Glidden ppf	100	6	+⅛
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gobel (Adolf)	800	5	+⅛
33¼	7		Goodrich pf	700	18⅞	+⅛
23¾	5½		Goodyear	100	14½	+⅛
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1 pf	700	18⅜	+⅛
4⅜	1		Graham Paige	500	4¼	+⅛
9¾	3⅛		Grand Union	1200	23¾	+⅛
35½	22	3	Grand Up pf	100	6¼	+⅛
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	33½	+⅛
25	8½		Great Nor pf	100	20¾	+⅛
13¼	5		Great Nor Ore	300	9¾	+⅛
2¾	½		Grigsby-Grunow	100	7	+⅛
21½	2½		Gulf States Steel	200	1	+⅛

—H—

2	⅛		Hartman Corp B	100	⅜	+⅛
83	43½	6	Hawaiian Pine	100	3	+⅛
163	110	10b	Hershey Choc	300	64⅝	+⅛
41½			Homestake M	100	153	+⅛
28¼	8¾		Houdaille Her B	400	2½	+⅛
3	⅜		Houston Oil	300	2	+⅛
30¾	8	2½	Hudson & Man	100	13¾	+⅛
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	100	16½	+⅛
5⅝	1½		Hupp Motors	200	5	+⅛

—I—

24¾	4¾		Ill Central	300	14¾	+⅛
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	700	27¾	+⅛
44½	4¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	300	28½	+⅛
1¾	¾		Inspiration Cop	100	5¾	+⅛
14⅜	2¾		Interboro Rap T	100	2½	+⅛
7¼	1⅛		Interlake Iron	100	4¾	+⅛
117	53½	.87	Int Business M	100	43¾	+⅛
5½	1¾	.30	Int Carriers	1900	8¾	+⅛
18¾	3⅝		Int Cement	200	3	+⅛
21	4½		Int Combus pf	100	9	+⅛
34½	10¼	1.50	Int Harvester	8400	23¾	+⅛
108	68⅝	7	Int Harvester pf	100	85	+⅛
11⅜	3⅝		Int Hydroelec	500	6¾	+⅛
12½	3½		Int Nickel	500	6¾	+⅛
13	1⅝		Int Paper 1%	1500	8¼	+⅛
12⅜	3⅜		Int Paper&Pow pf	100	3	+⅛
8¾	4		Int Print Ink	100	4	+⅛
45	34¾	6	Int Pr Ink pf	100	49½	+⅛
35½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	70	45	+⅛
26	7½		Int Silver	100	16½	+⅛
18⅜	3¼		Int Tel & Tel	2100	8¼	+⅛

—J—

33¾	10		Johns Manville	1700	22¾	+⅛

—K—

15¾	3¼		Kan C & South	100	7¾	+⅛
20½	5	2	Kan C Sou pf	100	14⅞	+⅛
31¾	⅜		Kennecott Cop	300	7½	+⅛
4½	⅝		Kelsey Hayes W	200	1	+⅛
13⅜	3⅝		Kelvinator Corp	900	⅝	+⅛
19⅛	4⅞		Kresge Dept Cop	200	4⅛	+⅛
18	6½	1	Kresge	1100	9	+⅛
15⅛	10	1	Kreuger & Toll	500	10⅛	+⅛
			Kroger Groc & B	1600	18	+⅛

—L—

4⅜	1		Lehigh V Coal pf	500	1½	+⅛
11⅜	1½		Lehigh V Coal pf	300	1⅝	+⅛
31⅜	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	31½	+⅛
22	8	3	Liquid Carbonic	400	16	+⅛
31⅜	19¼	1	Loew's Inc	4400	23¾	+⅛
60	30	6⅝	Loew's pf	100	52	+⅛
3	1⅞		Lost Inc	100	82	+⅛
30⅜	10½	2	Lorillard Co	500	9¾	+⅛
33⅞	9½	1⅞	Louisville Gas A	100	23½	+⅛
30⅛	9½		Louisville G & E	200	15	+⅛
2¾	⅞		Louisville & N	600	20½	+⅛
11⅞	1⅞		Louisiana Oil R	100	⅞	+⅛
			Lucium Steel	300	5¾	+⅛

—M—

21	10	2	McCall Corp	300	17⅛	+⅛
52	20	6	McCrory pf	100	31½	+⅛
21⅝	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	600	21	+⅛
62½	38	4	McKeesport Tin	400	45	+⅛
38¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	800	22¼	+⅛

—P—

37	18⅛	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	29¾	+⅛
14	3¾		Pacific Mills	100	8	+⅛
109	85½	6	Pacific T&T pf	10	106½	+⅛
5½	1½		Packard Motor	900	3¾	+⅛
13½	1½		Paramount Pub	6900	2	+⅛
10	1¼		Park & Tilford	100	7	+⅛
9¾			Parke Davis A	300	7	+⅛
3¾	1¼		Pasmo Mines	100	2	+⅛
32¾	16	21	Penick & Ford	100	8½	+⅛
29½	⅞		Penn Dixie Cem	1200	2½	+⅛
30¾	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	300	26	+⅛
23⅝	13		Pennsylvania RR	3000	24	+⅛
11⅜	3⅞		Pheips Dodge	7600	14½	+⅛
2⅝	2		Philia & Reading	400	5	+⅛
8½	2		Philippine Pet	100	4⅜	+⅛
3¾	⅛		Pierce Pet	600	5⅛	+⅛
22½	9¾	.60	Pillsbury Flour	300	25	+⅛
12¾	8½	1	Plymouth Oil	300	10½	+⅛
32¾	11½	2	Procter & Gam	300	30½	+⅛
60	28	3.20	Public Service	600	30½	+⅛
90⅞	62	5	Pur Serv pfw	200	60½	+⅛
28	10½	3	Pullman	100	31¾	+⅛
9½	2⅝		Pure Oil	800	20½	+⅛
				500	4	+⅛

—R—

13½	2½		Radio Corp Amer	1200	5¾	+⅛
23⅝	3⅝		Radio pf A	200	10¾	+⅛
7¾	1½		Radio-Keith-O	200	3½	+⅛
7½	1		Remington Rand	200	3½	+⅛
13⅞	1⅜		Republic I & S	200	3½	+⅛
26	10		Revere C&B pf	20	6¼	+⅛
				20	10	+⅛

—S—

59¼	30⅛	3	Safeway Stores	2000	41	+⅛
99	60	7	Safeway S 5%	10	96⅞	+⅛
13⅝	4⅝		St Joseph Lead	100	9¾	+⅛
8¾	⅞		Sal & Inf	100	7	+⅛
9¾	1		Sil & Inf pf	100	1	+⅛
19⅞	6⅜	.40	Seaboard Oil	100	1½	+⅛
30⅜	9½		Sears Roebuck	800	20½	+⅛
2	⅝		Second Nat Inv	1900	21½	+⅛
43⅝	9		Second Nat Inv pf	300	15⅜	+⅛
20¾	4		Shell Un Oil	40	1¾	+⅛
14⅜	6½	.80	Simmons	700	8¾	+⅛
13½	3		Sinclair Oil	3800	10⅝	+⅛
			Skelly Oil	200	6¾	+⅛
20⅜	9	1.50	Marshall Field	200	6¾	+⅛
18	8	1.20	Marten Harry	200	9	+⅛
19½	5¼	1	Mathieson Alkali	600	16	+⅛
8	3¼		Melville Shoe	500	8¾	+⅛
30¾	10⅜	2	Mesta Machine	100	7½	+⅛
8	3		Mid-Cont Pet	300	5½	+⅛
30½	6½	4	Min Moline pf	100	5½	+⅛
34	3¾		Min Moline pf	100	5½	+⅛
11	1½		Min SP&SSM	20	5¾	+⅛
34	3½		Mo Kan&T pf	100	13¼	+⅛
16½	3½		Mo Pacific	400	3¾	+⅛
30¾	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	8¾	+⅛
6⅝	2	2	Monigom Ward	228	14½	+⅛
			Motor Products	100	13	+⅛
			Motor Wheel	100	3½	+⅛

—N—

19⅜	8	1	Nash Motors	600	13½	+⅛
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	900	39½	+⅛
142¼	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	900	39½	+⅛
18¾	6½		Nat Cash Reg	100	13⅜	+⅛
31¾	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	1100	9½	+⅛
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	400	18	+⅛
105		6	Nat Lead pf B	10	102½	+⅛
30⅜	6⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	20	80¼	+⅛
32⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	400	14⅝	+⅛
19⅛	4½		Nat Surety	200	19	+⅛
10½	2½		Nevada Cons Cop	500	8½	+⅛
14½	4¼		NY Air Brake	100	4¾	+⅛
36⅝	8¾		NY Canal pf	100	7¾	+⅛
18⅝	2		NY Central	5900	23¼	+⅛
2	½		NY Central pf	100	3	+⅛
31⅝	6		NY Investors	200	3	+⅛
18⅝	3⅜		NY NH & H	2700	15½	+⅛
21⅜	10¾	1.10e	NY Ont & W	100	8½	+⅛
43¼	13¾	10a	Noranda M	900	17½	+⅛
1⅝	1¼		North American	5900	29¾	+⅛
25⅞	8½		No Am Aviation	300	3¾	+⅛
			Northern Pacific	400	14⅝	+⅛

—O—

11	5	.

SAY CRUDE OIL PRICES NEARER STABILIZATION

Companies Argue Whether Gasoline or Oil Should Be Advanced First

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Crude oil prices, which recently have been on the slippery down-grade, now, in the opinion of some petroleum statisticians seem to be nearing a stabilization point.

For some months the so-called independent oil companies have been working with members of the Standard Oil group on the question whether the price of crude oil or the price of gasoline should advance first.

With the Texas Railroad Commission having reduced that State's production by some 69,000 barrels, and the campaign of Gov. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma for a high tax on crude purchased in Oklahoma fields, some important oil men think the price structure may have received a much-needed prop.

The New Jersey and Indiana Standard companies have refused to see the arguments of the independents for raising the price of higher gravity oil to 98 cents a barrel, with a corresponding scale for lower grades. The Standard men generally held that the price was out of line and that gasoline should really show the way to higher levels.

The Humble Oil Company, a subsidiary of Standard of New Jersey, withdrew a posted price in mid-October, but later announced a rate of 98 cents a barrel in Texas, retroactive to Oct. 1. The Sun Oil Company and other independents followed with a raise to $1.12 a barrel in Texas and Oklahoma. The Standard companies did not see the raise. Recently there have been reports that these higher rates were skidding and that the independents might have to recede from their position.

The action of Texas in cutting the allowable production, and the announcement of Governor Murray that crude purchased in Oklahoma would be taxed on a basis of $1.12 a barrel, apparently has given the first skirmish to the independents, although the Standard forces still are to be heard from.

IMPROVEMENT IN FALL RIVER CLOTH MARKET IS SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 10—Business continued slow in the local cloth market this week, but a fair amount of filling-in business made the week conspicuously better than the previous one which was one of the dullest in some time.

Local mill men anticipate no great volume of orders till after the Christmas holidays.

The filling-in business of this week has been done for the most part in sateens and marquisettes, but some small sales were reported of lawns, voiles and the 36-inch styles. Sateens are quoted at 4⅞ cents for the 4.70s and 5½ cents for the 4.37s. Marquisette quotations are 4½ cents for both the 39½ and 40-inch, 45x22s, and 3 cents for the 39-inch, 44x15s.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last	Dec.10	Dec.9
5	Am & Cont	4½	4½	4½		
319	Am T&T	108¼	107½	107½	108½	
20	Amoskeag	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2	
700	Andes Pet	.09	.08	.09	.09	
8	Bos & Alb	92	92	92	93	
5	B&M C sta	11	11	11		
25	Cal & Hec	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10	Chi Junct pf	81	81	81	80	
35	East SS	5½	5½	5½		
100	E G&Fuel	5½	5½	5½	5½	
15	E G&F pf	54½	54½	54½	55	
6	E G&P pr pf	66	66	66	66½	
35	E Mass Rr	50	50	50	50	
91	Edison Elec	179½	173	173	180	
60	Gen Capital	13½	13½	13½	13½	
30	Mergenthal	20½	20	20½		
10	No NH	75	75	75		
532	Pac Mills	8½	7½	8½	7½	
50	Pocahontas	10	10	10	10	
500	Shawmut	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	
53	Stone Web	8½	8½	8½	8½	
258	Swift & Co	7½	7¾	7½	7¼	
130	Torrington	31	31	31	31	
55	Uni Found	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
62	Uni Shoe	34	34	34	34	
66	Uni Shoe pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
100	Util Hyd	.50	.50	.50	.26	
400	Venez M	1	.09	1	.07½	
250	War Bros	4	3⅞	4		
10	Warren (SD)	7	7	7	7	

BONDS

$1000	Amoskeag 6s	40	40	40
14000	Chi Jct 5s	95	95	95

COPPER PRICES DECLINE

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—The price of copper in the export market fell to 4.95 cents a pound today, from the previous day's level of slightly above 5 cents. Weakness of the market was attributed to the collapse of the international copper conference might be a small factor in the of the opinion that failure of the conference might be a small factor in the domestic situation in view of the new port tariff and the general disposition of home producers to hold to the curtailment terms agreed upon last year.

WEEKLY DIVIDEND CHANGES

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP)—Standard Statistics Company notes 26 unfavorable actions this week, compared with 28 a week ago. There were 19 favorable changes, including six resumptions, compared with 14 the week before.

Pre-Holiday Buying Stimulus to Trade

THE chief stimulus to business at the present time is provided by Christmas trade which, according to the mercantile reviews, gives promise of running ahead of holiday sales a year ago, so far as volume of units are concerned. Dollar totals will undoubtedly be less because prices of the majority of items are lower and, in some cases, the lowest in the last decade. Dun's says that demand, which has been notably strong for utility gift merchandise, is now spreading to fancy and novelty goods. The call for toys has been surprisingly large.

In industry gains are becoming less frequent, though operations as a whole are a bit higher than in December a year ago. Bradstreet's says business is "holding its own without any definite movement in either direction." Pre-holiday trade is satisfactory in volume, but profits are low. It appears that purchasing centers mostly in inexpensive goods.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	27½	25½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	32	31
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14	13½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	77	77
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	32¾	32¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	47	47
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	99¾	99
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	71¾	71¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	87	87
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105½	105½
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106	105⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105	104¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	104½	104½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	40	37½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90	90
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	34	33⅓
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3¼	2
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80¼	80¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75	75
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	76	76
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82½	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89	89
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93½	92½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	80¾	80¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73	73
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	38½	37½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	100¾	100¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '60	75⅞	75⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	63½	63
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	59	59
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	38½	38½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	64¾	64½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	8-⅝	78½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	37½	37½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	43	43
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109½	109½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	93
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	63½	61½
Boston & Maine 5s '55	64	63½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	64	63
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87	86¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	89	89
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	109½	109½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	38	38
Bur Cr M 5s '34	49	49
Bush Term con 5s '55	40	40
Bush Herm Bldg 5s '60	72	70½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	84½	84
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	83½	83¾
Can Nat Fy 5s July '69	89¼	89½
Can North deb 7s '40	100	99¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	84½	84½
Can Pacific 5s '54	81	81
Cen District Tel 5s	106½	106½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	25	25
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	17½	17½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	77	77
Cen Pacific 5s '60	54	53½
Certainteed 5½s '48	34½	34½
Ches Corp 5s '47	68¾	68½
Ches &O con 5s '39 reg	102¾	102¾
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	82	82
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95½	95¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	104½	104
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	39½	39½
Chicago B & Q 5½s Ill div '49	88½	86½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13	13
Chicago G L Coke 1st 5s '37	105¼	103¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	37	37
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 3000	5¼	5
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19	18½
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	40	40
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	43	42
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	18	17¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '4 9	14	13
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	52¾	52¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	26½	26½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14½	14¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	23¾	23
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97	96½
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102¾	101½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100½	100½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	112½	112½
Chile Copper 5s '47	33½	33¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	32½	31½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2030	98¾	98¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	101¾	101¾
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	84½	84½
Clev Un Term 5s '72	62	62
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	68	68
Columbia aGas&E Co 5s deb '61	72	72
Columbia Gas & E 5s '32 May	79½	79½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '57	93½	93½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	102	102
ConGas 5s '57	103¼	102
Con Gas 4½s '51	100	99¾
Container Corp 5s ct '42	16½	16½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	87½	87½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	64	64
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '30		⅝
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	3½	3½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105	105
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80	79¾
Den & Rrio G con 4s '36	35	35
Den & Rio G W 5s '55	15	14½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¾	96½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101½	101
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101¼	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89	88½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104½	104¾
Elgin Joliet & E Ry 5s '41	89	89
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27½	27¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28	27¾
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	70	70
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	55	55
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	80	80
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2¼	2¼
Goodrich 6s '45	48½	48
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	78½	78½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	77¾	77¾
Grand Tr W Ry Can 7s '40	90¼	90¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	45¼	45
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	50	50
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	61½	61½
Havana Elec 5s '52	47½	47½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	17¼	17¼
Hudson & Man adj inc 5s '57	40¼	40¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	49½	49½
Humble Oil 5s '37	83½	83½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	103	102¾
Ill Central 4½s '66	54½	54¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	88	87½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	64	65
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	78½	78½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	78½	78½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	78½	78½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	41	40½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5½s '66	41½	41½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	43¾	43
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	52½	52½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	17¾	17¾
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	18	18
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4	4
Int Paper rfg 6s A '47	37¾	37
Int Paper 6s '55	35½	35½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	25	24½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	34	33½
Kan City Ft&M&M 4s '36	46¾	46¾
Kan City Pr & L 4½s '61	102¾	102¾
Kan City Sou rfg 5s '50	48½	48½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88¾	88¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	32½	32¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	62	62
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	88	88
Lehigh Vay (Pa) con 4s 2003	39	39
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	72	72
Loew's Inc 6s '41	80½	80½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	82	81½
Louis & Arkansas 5s '69	32½	32½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104½	104½
L&N uni 4s '40	84	83
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	60	60
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	68	68
Metro Water 5½s '50	67	67
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	75½	75½
Min & StL con 5s '34	2½	2½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	41	41
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	43	42
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	54¾	54¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	31¼	30
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11¼	11
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	32½	31½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	22	22
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	21½	21½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	11¼	10¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83¼	83
Mobile & Ohio 4s '38	41	41
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51¼	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	81½	81½
Nat Steel 5s '56	80	79½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	104	104
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	59	59
N O T & M 5½s '54	20¾	20¾
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	59¾	59¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	69	69
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	45	44½
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 4½s 2013	45	45
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 5s 2013	48¼	47
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	57	56
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	68½	68½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	105½	105½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	112½	112½
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 ret	33	33
NY Dock Co 4s '51	30½	29½
NY Dock Co 5s '41	36½	36½
NY Edison 5s C '31	106½	106½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112½	112½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	101¾	101¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94	93½
NY NH&H cv 6s '40	78	78
NY Railway inc 4s '65	1	⅞
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	102¾	102¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	101¾	101¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106¾	106¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	105	104¾
Norf & W con 4s '96	62½	62½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	94¾	94¾
North Am Co 5s '61	18½	18½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	83¾	83¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	73	74½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	81	81
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	101½	101¼
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	87¾	87½
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	89	89
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¼	101
Old Ben Coal 6s '56	24	24
Ore Short Line 5s '46	30	30
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	103¼	103¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	81½	80½
Owens Ill Glass 5s	31½	31½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	99¾
Pac of Mo 4s '38	83	82½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104¾	105
Paramount Public 5½s '50	14¾	14¾
Paramount Pwr 5½s '31	39	39
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	79	70
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	42¾	42½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	92	91¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92	92
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	67½	67½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	69¾	69¾
Penn Railroad 6s '36	72	71½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	88½	88½
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	94½	94½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	103½	103½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	46¾	46
Pere Marquette 4½s '60	38¾	38½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	94½	94½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	73¾	73¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	82	81½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	88½	87½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	44½	44
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	99¾	99¾
Pitts CCStL 4½s A '40	30	30
Pitts CCStL 5s B '70	84	84
Pitts CCStL 5s D '70	84	84
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63	62½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	99	99
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	28¾	28½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	75	75
Pub Svc E&G 4s	97½	97½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¾	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	78¼	78¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	76	76
Purity Baking 5s '48	58½	58½
Radio Keith Orph 6s	17	17
Richfield Oil Co Cal 6s '44 ct	27½	27½
Rochester Gas 5s	101¼	101¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	33½	33½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&O div '33	44	44
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	9¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8½	8
St Louis & SF A ct	9¼	9¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	10	10
St Louis & SF 4½s ct Sale	7¼	7¼
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '73	99	99
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	85	85
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50	44	44
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	2½	2½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	37¼	37¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85¼	85
Shell Union 5s '47	84½	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84¾	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98¾	95¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	99
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	103	103
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¼	106¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	75	75
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	49	49
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	73½	73½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	46½	46¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	46½	46¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18¾	19
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	26	24½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	27½	28¼
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	37½	37
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96¾
Studebaker 6s '45	45	44½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94	94
Tenn Cen Ry 5s '47	24	24
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	99½	99½
Texas Corp 5s '44	93¾	93¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	40	40
Union El L & P 1st 5s '97	102½	102
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	98½
Union Pacific 4s '68	78¾	78
Union Tank Car 5s '64	98½	98½
Radio Keith Orph 6s	58½	58½
Richfield Oil Co Cal 6s '44 ct	17	17
Rochester Gas 5s	27½	27½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	101¼	101¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&O div '33	33½	33½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	9¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8½	8
St Louis & SF A ct	9¼	9¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	10	10
St Louis & SF 4½s ct Sale	7¼	7¼
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '73	99	99
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	85	85
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50	44	44
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35 ct	2½	2½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	37¼	37¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85¼	85
Shell Union 5s '47	84½	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84¾	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98¾	95¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	99
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¼	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	103	103
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¼	106¾
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	75	75
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	49	49
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '56	73½	73½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	46½	46¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	46½	46¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18¾	19
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	26	24½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	27½	28¼
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	37½	37
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106½	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96¾
Studebaker 6s '45	45	44½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94	94
Tenn Cen Ry 5s '47	24	24
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	99½	99½
Texas Corp 5s '44	93¾	93¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	40	40
Union El L & P 1st 5s '97	102½	102
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	98½
Union Pacific 4s '68	78¾	78
Union Tank Car 5s '64	98½	98½
Western Electric 5s '44	105¾	105¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	86½	86½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	28	28
Western Union 5s '50	58½	58¼
Western Union 5s '51	86¼	86¼
Western Union 6½s '36	73½	73½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	63½	63½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87½	86½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	86¾	86¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Dec10	Dec 9
1st 4½s '47	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.19	103.20	
4th 4¼s reg	103.17	103.17	103.17		
US 3s '55	96.18	96.15	96.18	96.16	
US 3½s '46	97.40	97.28	97.28	97.27	
US 3½s '43 March	101.16	101.13	101.15	101.12	
US 3½s '47	100.31	100.31	100.31	101.1	
US 3½s '56	102.27	102.26	102.26	102.22	
US 4s '44	104.22	104.21	104.21	104.24	
US 4¼s '52	108.24	108.20	108.24	108.26	

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	13½	12¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	49¾	49¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	46	44½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	44½	44½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	45¾	45¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	46¾	45¾
Australia 5s '55	73¾	72
Australia 5s '57	73¾	72
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	72¾	70½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	50½	50½
Austria Hydro 6½s	90	89
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	41½	41½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	51½	51½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92¾	91½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104¾	104
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103¾	102½
Bergen (City) 6s '49	75½	75½
Bergen 5s '40	75	74
Berlin (City) 6s '58	37¾	37¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	42½	42½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	57½	56¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	56	55
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	48	48
Berlin Elec 6s '53	52½	52½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3¾	3½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4½	4½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5¼	5¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	14¾	14¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	18¼	18
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	65½	65
Brisbane 6s '50	71½	71½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	21	21
Buenos Aires 6½s '58	37½	37½
Bulgaria 7s '67	20½	20½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	98¼	98¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	81¾	80¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99	98¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	10½	10½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10½	10½
Chile (Bank) 6s '42	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	5½	5½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	6	6
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	5¾	5½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	6½	6½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	6½	6½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	6½	6½
Chilan (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	16	16
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	42¾	42
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	25	25
Colombia Mtg Bk 6s '47	26	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23½	23½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29½	29½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	69¾	69¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	13¾	13
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	29¾	29
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	77½	77½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '48	8	7¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	95½	95½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	72½	72½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	84¾	84
Denmark (King) 6s '42	88	87¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	44½	44
Dutch El 6s '47	100½	100½
Dutch El 5s '62	100½	100½
Fiat 7s '46 war	92¾	92¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	92¾	92¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	64	63¾
Finnish B 6½s '54	55	55
Frankfurt Elec 7½s '42	101	100½
French (Rep) 5s '53	35¾	34¾
French (Rep) 7½s '49	120	119½
German 7s '49	127¾	127¼
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	71	70¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	57½	57½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	40¼	40¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	57¾	57½
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rets	38¾	38½
Germ El Pow 5½s '50	49¾	49¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	49	49
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	41¾	40
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	43½	43½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50	50
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	51	50½
Hanau 6s '39 ww	74	74
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	45	44¾
Ilseder Steel 6s	25¾	25¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	40	39¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	85½	85½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	99	98¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	34	34
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	48¾	48¾
Karstadt 6s '43	60¼	60¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	29½	29½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11¼	11
Kreuger & Toll 5s ct	10½	10½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	50	50
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	77	77
Meridionale El 7s '57	104½	104½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86½	86½
Montevideo (City) 7

News of Art, Music and the Theater

American and British Humor

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

DURING the last few months American comedians in London have signally failed to tickle us, for assuredly we have not laughed. Transatlantic humorists on these shores have had failure written all over them before they have been on the stage five minutes. Mr. Joe Cook, who was brought over for the revue "Fanfare," had an unsympathetic reception on the first night, and his show came off within a week. Clark and McCullough, in a revue of Mr. Cochran's, managed to last for nearly a month, but for two-thirds of that time they received no salary, though they had succeeded some years before. Yet each of these three comedians was obviously a man of considerable ability, doing his particular stuff with aplomb and skill. Personally, we enjoyed them enormously, but we were in a small minority, yet it was not the comedians that London audiences disliked, it was their brand of comedy. Contemporary England and America, it is clear, still differ in their senses of humor.

One reason for this is that England has no Henry Ford. It is still not a commonplace for an Englishman to own a motorcar. In consequence he is not on terms of intimate friendship with internal combustion engines; he writes no odes to carburetors. Machinery somewhat alarms him; he does not, as Americans appear to do, regard it as a natural extension of the personality. Mr. Cook's elaborate and clever mechanical apparatus therefore chills an English audience. It gives them the sense of being in unfamiliar surroundings; they are not at home with it. They either feel that the scene is not funny, or that anybody could be funny with such assistance. In both cases the feeling is unjust; but in both cases the unfortunate comedian gets no credit.

The English tradition of stage humor descends from the music hall, in which the comedian had to amuse an often rowdy and inattentive audience by the sheer force of his own personality, without a chorus, without scenery and without "props" of any kind. It thus became a point of honor not to require external assistance. To bring on complicated accessories, as certain American comedians do, gives them in London a black mark at the outset, for it is instinctively taken as an admission that they cannot perform the essential feat of a comedian—to be funny entirely off his own bat.

The stage character of the typical English comedian is a man who is not very quick in the uptake, one who is generally the butt of his associates. In the excellent team of Clark and McCullough, it is Clark, the smart and clever one of the pair, who is the funny man. In a similar English combination the laughs would come from the dull and slow-witted partner.

There is no more admirable exponent of British drollery than Mr. Sidney Howard, whose every movement is a study in slow-motion. In one of his most successful pieces—a play that has little besides himself to recommend it—he is seen descending a staircase with ponderous deliberation. A telephone bell on an upper landing begins to ring. The solem progression down the stairs continues. The bell goes on ringing, but makes no impression on Mr. Howard until he has nearly reached the bottom step. Then a light slowly dawns on his face. After profound consideration, he announces with decision, "That'll be the telephone."

In England this kind of humor never fails. It engages the audience's sympathy for the comedian, who is obviously an amiable and childlike character totally unfitted to deal with the urgent problems and difficulties of life. Also the audience perhaps unconsciously feels how much cleverer it is than the man who is making it laugh. Recent American comedians in England have not even attempted to put across this sort of humor, which in varying forms is the secret of such successful British players as Mr. Howard, Mr. Jack Hulbert, Mr. Jack Buchanan and Mr. George Robey. Messrs. Clark and Cook were plainly the most intelligent men on the stage as soon as they appeared. They were bright, alert, quick-witted. They had the hall mark of success upon them. That is why they failed.

H. H.

Decline and Fall

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EMBASSY THEATER — "The Cathedral," a play in three acts by Hugh Walpole, adapted from his novel of the same name, produced Nov. 21, 1932; Gaiety Theater—"Potash and Perlmutter," a revival.

The story of "The Cathedral" is one of the oldest and the most moving in the world. The tale of a great man falling, of disaster following pride, is a theme whose magnificence was realized before even the early Greek drama had run its course. In this modern parable of Mr. Walpole's its treatment is powerful.

* * *

Archdeacon Brandon is a Wolsey dedicated in deed as well as in name to the service of the church. But he is imperious, overbearing, thoughtless, incapable of suspecting that he might ever in anything be mistaken. When the curtain rises, he is declaring that never in his life has he felt better, stronger, more secure. Then, out of a clear sky, the thunderbolt falls—or rather, a hurricane of thunderbolts. His son Falk is sent down from Oxford, and then runs away from home; his wife deserts him; the cathedral clergy flout his wishes. A new appointment amongst them, Canon Ronder, amiable, clever, unassuming, by imperceptible but rapid stages displaces the Archdeacon from his power and authority. And in Ronder the Archdeacon sees personified the enemy that is bringing him down. In spite of Ronder's protests, and of his sincere admiration for the Archdeacon, Brandon's hatred and fear of him become an obsession which rises to its climax only in the final scene of his ultimate defeat.

Mr. Baliol Holloway is a fine actor, but he is hardly suited to the part of Brandon. He has a fund of energy that theoretically should fit the Archdeacon's character very well, but in actual performance his restlessness seems too trivial to suggest the undoubted grandeur that hung about this proud and unfortunate churchman. Mr. Holloway is irritable and peevish where the Archdeacon would terrify with his anger. He does not dominate the stage enough. But in the quieter scenes—in that, for example, in which he tries to put a picture straight so that his son shall not have the opportunity of telling him he is going to leave home—Mr. Holloway is often exceedingly good. As Canon Ronder Mr. Francis L. Sullivan's suave and diminuendo methods tell enormously, and in the small part of the town gossip Miss Agnes Lauchlan, all "nods and becks and wreathed smiles," is excellent.

When one of the foremost contemporary English novelists turns to the stage everyone is naturally anxious to know how well or badly his talents transplant. That was the mood of the first-night audience on this occasion. Mr. Walpole soon satisfied us that he is potentially a force to be reckoned with in the theater, for the dispute at the end of the first act between the Archdeacon and Canon Ronder was an exciting piece of work. Some of the best things in the novel naturally do not appear in this stage version. The cathedral itself does not permeate the atmosphere in quite the same way, and we were sorry to lose the Bishop, with the moving scene in which the overbearing Archdeacon comes to him in humility for help and advice after his wife has left him.

* * *

But these losses are inevitable when a long novel is transferred to the three-hours traffic of the stage The important thing is that this play is not merely a lifeless adaptation. In its force and vigor it seems like an original work issuing freshly from its author's thought. At times Mr. Walpole shows the novelist's influence over the playwright in making his characters talk a little too much. But once the effective dramatic moment is reached his dialogue becomes spare and taut. His prolixity only delays, it does not smother, his climaxes. We shall look forward to his next play with keen anticipation, meanwhile congratulating the Embassy management on the courage and enterprise with which they are making their theater one of the foremost centers of drama in London.

"Potash and Perlmutter" at the Globe are old friends. Mr. Robert Leonard and Mr. Augustus York have been playing these Jewish comedians for the last 18 years. Familiarity with their parts, however, has not in this instance bred contempt. The piece is somewhat more heavily theatrical than is customary with the fashionable drama of today, but personally we are unable to see that this is a serious defect. Miss Ellen Pollock gives an excellent performance.

H. H.

Homage to MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN COMMON with other major American orchestras, the Boston Symphony has honored Edward MacDowell and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the MacDowell Colony for creative work in the arts, at Peterboro, N. H. Dr. Koussevitzky opened the eighth program of the orchestra's home season (Dec. 9-10) with the twin tone poems, "Hamlet" and "Ophelia."

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of MacDowell in the history of American music. As Dr. Otto Kinkeldey remarks, in "A Dictionary of Modern Music and Musicians": "Although his position as a world-composer has been greatly overrated by some and underrated by others, his contribution to the art as a whole, and his services to the cause of the American composer as such, cannot be dimmed or forgotten." There is also ample evidence, by word of artists who have benefited, of the value of the MacDowell Colony, which is maintained by the Edward MacDowell Association. It is fitting, therefore, that the composer's memory should be honored, and attentoin called to the worthy cause at Peterboro.

* * *

It is said that in looking over the MacDowell scores, Dr. Koussevitzky came upon these early tone poems, of which he had never heard; they had been gathering dust for nearly 40 years; they interested him; he put them into rehearsal. To what extent was the MacDowell cause advanced by their revival? Did their performance move any hearers to send subscriptions to the fund for the maintenance of the Peterboro Colony?

MacDowell's two poems were written when he was 24, and bear the opus number 22. Dr. Richard Strauss's "Tod und Verklärung," op. 24, written when he was 24, and only four years later than "Hamlet" and "Ophelia," was the concluding item on this program. The comparison, whether designed by the conductor or not, was perhaps instructive. "Hamlet" is ingenuously dramatic, "Ophelia" gently lyrical, after the manner of the mid-nineteenth century Romantic composers who worked chiefly with the piano. "Tod und Verklärung" is an early masterpiece by a wizard of the orchestra who has, it is true, a streak of blatant vulgarity which does his art no good, but who in the 'eighties had already left the Byronic influence far behind; had indeed surpassed the achievements of Wagner in harmonic daring and instrumental color, and of Liszt in the development of the tone poem. Would it have been fairer to MacDowell to play the "Indian" Suite, or the Second Piano Concerto, both of which have gone long unheard in Symphony Hall?

* * *

Another youthful composition, by a composer of the present day, was the "Magna Mater" of Mr. Alexander Tchérepnin, who wrote it six years ago, when he was 27. The son of Mr. Nicholas Tchérepnin, he is therefore in a sense the inheritor of the tradition of the Russian "Five"; but he has lived for 10 years in Paris, and in style is more closely related to the one-time French "Six," and in particular to Honegger. This is apparent in the "Magna Mater," a hymn to Cybele which was heard for the first time in America on the occasion under review. Other influences which have already been remarked are those of Stravinsky and Prokofieff. All these influences appear variously in this composition, which is cleverly put together in the Franco-Russian neo-primitive style. Forty years from now, will somebody perhaps be writing on its revival that it is "an ingenuously dramatic or gently lyrical piece after the manner of the early-twentieth century Parisians who worked chiefly in miniature"?

They will not, we imagine, those writers of the future, be saying anything of the sort about Jan Sibelius, whose Third Symphony Dr. Koussevitzky reached in this program, in the course of his tour of the Eight. This, the first of the series to reveal clearly the individuality of the composer, received a performance which, like its first Boston production several years ago, displayed searchingly its singular virtues. Indeed, one of the most notable aspects of this concert was the faithfulness with which Dr. Koussevitzky lent his genius to unfolding the style of each of these four so diverse composers, so that, listening to his interpretation of any one of them, you would have said, This composer, and he alone, holds the key to the conductorial heart—not to forget the suppleness and intelligence with which the superb band adapted itself to the leader's guidance.

L. A. S.

English Dramatic Criticism

The English Dramatic Critics, an Anthology, 1660-1932, assembled by James Agate. London: Arthur Barker, Ltd.

MR. JAMES AGATE'S anthology of English dramatic criticism is comprehensive. It begins with Richard Flecknoe praising the old actors; it has many descriptions of Garrick, Mrs. Siddons, Edmund Kean, Macready Réjane and Sarah Bernhardt, all written by people who had seen them at the height of their powers; and it concludes with copious extracts from the principal contemporary critics which abundantly prove that, whatever else may have happened to the theater, dramatic criticism has certainly not deteriorated. Mr. Ivor Brown, Mr. Charles Morgan, Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, Mr. Compton Rhodes and Mr. Agate suffer the severest possible ordeal by having their writings published alongside those of Lamb and Hazlitt; but they come out of it with their reputations unimpaired.

Players and authors of today sometimes complain that the criticism they meet with is too severe. But this anthology shows that the savagest of twentieth century writers is a very dove compared with the stalwarts of old.

What impression of the development of the theater can we gain from this anthology? It certainly seems that today we are getting better, if not bigger, plays than the theaters of previous ages did. The eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, when not playing Shakespeare or Congreve, had to fall back on rubbishy pantomimes or pretentious nonsense like "Douglas." The last 40 years, however, as the critiques quoted by Mr. Agate show, have produced a considerable number of good original plays.

Upon acting there will not be the same measure of agreement. The general level of performance and production would appear to have been raised. The dimmer stars shine brighter; but the brighter stars are dimmer. Mr. Morgan, discussing Mr. Godfrey Tearle's Hamlet, and Mr. Agate, discussing Mr. John Barrymore's interpretation of the same character, do abundant justice to the many virtues, the clarity and good sense, of these performances. But both are forced to the conclusion that in these characterizations something vital is missing. They lack the fire of inspiration that on occasion burned so fiercely when Garrick or Kean was on the stage. Mr. Agate's anthology would seem to suggest that this inspiration is entirely wanting in modern British acting. Indeed, Mr. Ivor Brown makes this very charge in set and brilliant terms.

On looking over the pages of this book, one finds that in general the papers that describe players are more interesting than those that describe plays. In writing about a play, the critic is doing the work of a literary commentator, often under unfavorable conditions, though, of course, his comments are often valuable. But in fixing forever the impression of a great performance, so that readers for all time can gain some inkling of what was felt by the few hundred people who saw Kean or Garrick as Othello or Lear, the critic is doing work that can take rank with the best original literature in the language. He puts beyond the reach of time some of the finest emotional moments in life. The greatest imaginative writers can do little more

Courtesy of Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Baby in Red High Chair," From the Exhibition of "The Art of the Common Man in America, 1750 to End of Nineteenth Century."

American Folk Art

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

FOLK art, according to the definition arrived at by those who have assembled the current loan exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, "is the work of people with little book learning in art techniques and no academic training." This showing of the art of the common man in America, 1750-1900, is strong in the artless family portraits, usually oils on canvas, products of itinerant craftsmen who stood ready to paint a sign, a house or a likeness.

Many of these men had a knack of defining individuality in the head, and were content with that achievement. The rest of the figure was customarily put in with no anatomical considerations and so little thought of modeling that the dresses of children look as if cut out of paper. Poses were stiff and the child often held a posy, a doll or a rattle in a hand that showed no evidence of having been observed by the painter. Frequently there is included a dog or a cat, painted from uncertain memory, and furniture accessories. This singular custom of observing only the face of the subject is to be noticed in the companion portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison. The features are carefully drawn, then the rest of the picture is filled in absurdly, arms too long, hands too large, structural lines all askew.

There would seem to be something significant in this common evidence throughout the exhibition of a native aoility to draw, unaccompanied by any instinctive graces of expression. Strange, too, is it, that these provincials often worked on for years innocent of any grasp of perspective. "Manchester Valley," by Joseph Pickett, is a landscape in which textures are physically imitated by admixtures of earth, sand, pebbles and shells with the paint. Every brick in the houses is laboriously delineated with a hand and eye that evidently delighted in the repetitious patterns. But the singular thing about the picture is its reversal of all perspective values, with the five-story warehouse in the foreground bulking scarcely half as large as the three-story mansion in the middle distance.

In a Hudson River picnic scene a steamboat in the foreground would be about the size of a full-grown St. Bernard dog if it had any relation to the size of the background figures. Naïve, rather than primitive, are such pictures as "Rebecca at the Well," with its interesting invention of pictorial equivalents for nature textures all set at naught by the artist's neglect to provide his two camels with bodies. Their heads are poked out from behind a tree, recalling the Cheshire Cat.

To many visitors the show will be merely amusing, but there is a good deal of expressive value to be found for the searching. One turns with relief from the hopelessly inept allegorical pictures to a Pennsylvania German painting, done about 1790, representing a complacent baby in an olive dress propped up by a pillow in a lacquer-red chair. There is a symmetrical disposition of line and form in this picture, added to its ingratiating color scheme, all conspiring to complete a real composition. A still-life, "Fruit and Leaves," is well drawn and harmoniously balances its blue and green component areas. "Wheat Stack," with its projection of the subject against the sky in a landscape setting, offers a hitherto supposedly modern impulse in presentation."

Then there is a wooden Indian figure, found near Stockbridge, Mass., that has a singularly Gothic character, and a rooster weather vane that the catalogue justifiably calls "stylized." Other weather vanes, in wood and metal, with forms flattened the better to serve their purpose, show how fundamental is the tendency toward abstraction among the untutored. A realist might ask if this sort of generalization was not evidence that these craftsmen sought a means of escape from the difficulties of accurate representation, but it would be difficult to prove anything at this late day. There the show is, to be enjoyed, perhaps, most by those who are able to find in these objects evidences of expressive impulses that take on a more intentional accent in modernist art.

Mississippi Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jackson, Miss.

RECENTLY the twenty-first annual exhibition of the Mississippi Art Association was hung in the Municipal Art Gallery, with paintings and prints ranging from the ultra-conservative through the various stages of progressive experimentation, and stopping just short of ultra-modernism. The public of Mississippi is fast becoming familiar with the works of present-day artists, and anticipates with interest the group shows throughout the year, this interest reaching high tide at the opening of the annual show.

The gold medal winner, Miss Helen M. McGeehee, Virginian by birth, Mississippian by adoption, shows "Old Horse-Chestnut Tree" done in warm autumn tones. It is restrained in color, charming in its fresh simplicity, and wins unanimous approval.

Mr. Karl Wolf's small portrait, "Kim," depicts a small, serious boy brushed in with sympathetic touch. The fine sense of color and design and mature handling of the medium are noticeable.

"Colorado Town" and "Winter Evening," by Mr. F. Drexel Smith of Colorado Springs, are of stern stuff, so mean in color as to be almost drab. But closer inspection reveals rhythm and design which are far from haphazard, and clean subtle color harmonies.

Miss Helen Jay Lotterhos, in her two small paintings, both catalogued in simple fashion, "Composition," uses vegetables with homely accessories which arrange themselves into agreeable designs and pleasing patterns.

From Carmel come "Wind Blown Cypress" and "Sunrise in Fog," representing two phases of Mr. William Silva's work. Unquestionably each year finds him painting in a broader freer, stronger way. Faithful to his beloved Southland, he returns at intervals to delve deeper into the romantic mystery of moss-hung oaks and to paint the elusive beauty of bayou and blossoming creek-bank. Then back he goes at the call of the West, to his twisted cypress trees and dramatic shore line of the Pacific.

Mr. Clarence Millet is represented by his typical New Orleans and Louisiana scenes: "Old Houses" and "Evening After Rain." Another New Orleans painter, Miss Nell Pomeroy O'Brien, makes her début this year with "Patsy's Dolls," which gives a whimsical and diverting note to a prominent wall. An amazing array of dolls, big and little, are placed together in an amusing group, and graphically painted. The Mississippi Coast is interpreted faithfully by Mr. William Woodward in his "Oyster Wharf—Biloxi."

Miss Carrie Hill's cathedral, "Interior," is a fine, finished production. In "Cross-Roads, Ozarks," and "Cuenca, Spain," Miss Marie Hull adjusts her subject matter to the requirements of rhythmic arrangement, evidently being chiefly concerned with line and pattern. Lithographs by Mr. Merlin Pollak of Wisconsin are outstanding among the prints and received special recognition.

A résumé of the other paintings reveals the growing tendency of the exhibitors to use subject matter close at hand instead of ranging far afield, and to subordinate the romantic and dramatic to the workaday, concerning themselves more with problems of design, form and color than with the stress of sentimental subjects.

The Corcoran Annual

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, D. C.

THE Thirteenth Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings, which opened in the Corcoran Gallery of Art Dec. 3, is exceedingly varied. There are no members and no local interests to be considered, and the exhibits are chiefly invited, although the doors are open and strangers can and do get in—sometimes to win prizes.

The representation this year is practically nation-wide. At least one work has come from a resident of Maine, and there are a dozen or more from California; Taos and Santa Fé have a full quota; a Virginian, comparatively little known, won the Third Clark Prize; Texas and Mississippi are represented, as well as Chicago, Cleveland, Iowa City, Washington and Pittsburgh. Of course, the largest number of paintings are from New York, Boston, Philadelphia; but that is to be expected. The jury of admission and award consisted of Mr. Gifford Beal, chairman, and Messrs. Wayman Adams, J. H. Gest (formerly director of the Cincinnati Art Museum), Ernest Lawson and Edward Redfield.

From these a leaning to the conservative might have been expected, and on the whole this expectation is fulfilled. Technically, there are few freaks in this exhibition. But neither, perhaps paradoxically, is the majority of the work shown according to tradition. The departure, however, seems to be in ideals rather than practice.

Obviously, in so large and comprehensive an exhibition (there are 345 works by 2?? artists) there are some exhibitors who having long since arrived, are upholding reputations won by distinguished achievement—such for instance as Messrs. Frank W. Benson, W. Elmer Schofield, Daniel Garber, Edward Redfield and Charles Woodbury, the late Gari Melchers and a score of others. But the works of these do not compose the main body of the exhibition, nor do they do more than lend stability. It is the younger men who dominate this show, and it is to them and their works that we must turn for knowledge and understanding of present-day trends. To an extent such survey is not reassuring. Competent they are, without doubt, eager, without fear, but what is it that engages their interest and effort? Not merely the commonplace but crass ugliness—vulgarity. Main Street seems to have pervaded art and captured completely the imagination of the artists. Art, we are told, reflects life, but the reflection we see here is of only a part of contemporary life in America—that minor part which is not best. It takes a great artist to interpret beauty, whereas any skillful painter can portray ugliness effectively. Perhaps after all what we need today is not more painters but more artists.

Lest it be thought that the outlook is completely discouraging and the standard of this exhibition unusually low, let note be made immediately of some outstanding works by artists not previously mentioned, such as two by Mr. John Sloan, both of café interiors, one with the figure of Yeats as a focal interest—little masterpieces; Mr. Augustus Vincent Tack's "Repentant Thief," a gravely emotional work; Mr. Charles Hopkinson's full length and very dignified portrait of Justice Holmes. Here, too, are Mr. William M. Paxton's fine portrait of Dr. Fessenden, Mr. Gifford Beal's dramatic painting of a New England coast scene; Mr. Dudley Murphy's and Mr. Harry Watrous's beautiful examples of still life. Also, it is well to observe that through the entire show runs a vein of humor, which finds expression in gay oddities, inspired, perhaps unconsciously, by comic strips, but veracious notwithstanding, and perchance after all the "saving grace."

The prize awards were as follows: First William A. Clark Prize of $2000 and Corcoran Gold Medal to Mr. George Luks for his "Woman With Black Cat"; Second William A. Clark Prize of $1500 and Corcoran Silver Medal to Mr. John R. Grabach for his "Spring Planting"; Third William A. Clark Prize of $1000 and Corcoran Bronze Medal of Dr. David Silvette for his "Thornton Nye of Wytheville"; Fourth William A. Clark Prize of $500 and the Corcoran Honorable Mention Certificate to Mr. N. C. Wyeth for his "In a Dream, I Met General Washington."

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Strauss's 'Elektra' Revived

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

STRAUSS'S "Elektra," libretto by Von Hofmannsthal; produced by the Metropolitan Opera Association under the scenic direction of Mr. Josef Urban, the stage direction of Mr. Alexander Sanine and the musical direction of Mr. Artur Bodenzky, Metropolitan Opera House, New York, afternoon of Dec. 3, 1932. The cast:

Elektra	Gertrude Kappel
Chrysothemis	Göta Ljungberg
Klytemnestra	Karin Branzell
Aegisthus	Rudolf Laubenthal
Orestes	Friedrich Schorr
Foster Father of Orestes	Siegfried Tappolet
The Confidant	Grace Divine
Trainbearer	Pearl Besuner
A Young Servant	Marek Windheim
An Old Servant	Arnold Gabor
Overseer of the Servants	Dorothee Manski
Five Serving Women	Doris Doe, Ina Bourskaya, Philine Falco, Helen Gleason, Markaret Halstead.

Problems for the acousticians: In a $10,000 (say) opera production, how many dollars' worth of intended good effect can noisy kettledrumming undo and cause to be lost?

The answer would some way or other be set down, no doubt, in decibels—a term of measure we are likely to become quite used to before long. The decibel, indeed, may yet be the means of saving music, especially orchestral music, from itself, by furnishing composers a means of regulating the balance of tone. If Strauss could have indicated, when writing the score of "Elektra," how far the more obstreperous instruments—the drums just for example—should go, he might have made the success of the work more certain. For he must have desired, after all, to secure in performance a generally pleasing as well as impressive sound.

* * *

To tarry a while on the negative side of things in "Elektra," Sophocles and Euripides, as librettists, furnish difficulties which are beyond comparison harder for the men and women on the stage to surmount than any that Wagner offers. Their characters are so much more to represent than his, that sopranos, contraltos and baritones schooled in the rôles of Brünnhilde, Ortrud and Kurvenal must learn their profession all over again, if they hope to get anywhere portraying Elektra, Clytemnestra and Orestes. It makes little difference that the Greek poets' tragedies are rewritten and adapted by the German playwright, von Hofmannsthal; there the personages themselves remain, to be made living.

Nor does the melodic declamation of Strauss, appropriate though it indisputably is, ease the burden in the slightest from the shoulders of the artists. Shifting the dialogue from speech to song, helps not a whit. The granddaughter, the daughter-in-law and the grandson of Atreus have to be pictured in the modern opera house with the same power that they had to be in the Athenian theater. Bel canto, really, is but another kind of mask through which the actors talk.

Nothing is going to have the slightest mark of failure upon it at the Metropolitan Opera House this winter, let nobody be mistaken on that point. The singers, plain to see, are carrying every task through to a triumphant conclusion. They never took hold of their duties with greater zeal and determination than they are taking hold of them today. The critics—they, too, are beating loud the drum and are running up a high count of decibels. But there's no harm in observing that in "Elektra" Strauss wrote an opera that singers have a good deal yet to do to master. They are far from having it down to a routine. Who should make the best showing dramatically at the matinée of Dec. 3, but the small chorus of serving women? Certainly Mme. Kappel, Mme. Branzell and Mr. Schorr made a magnificent endeavor. They were strong in characterization, admirable in vocal expression, all three. But they were hardly Sophoclean in thought, idea and emotion; they were only Wagnerian.

* * *

Chrysothemis? Mme. Ljungberg; the best voice in the company to sing the part. But again, song is only an equivalent of the mask; and nobody ever got through in a Greek tragedy, even as deuteragonist, by merely putting on the mask. Face, form and stature, Mme. Ljungberg is for the title rôle in this piece, if for anything. First-line artists should of course always be ready to take a second-line assignment — see how well Mr. Laubenthal did as Ægisthus — but Mme. Ljungberg is so obviously of the mold and manner of a heroine as scarcely to look or act right as anything else.

What charm in the music of the sisters' duet, early in the piece, and in that of Elektra's and Orestes's duet, if that's the word, at the time of the recognition! Strauss provides a somewhat over-elaborated instrumental attachment to von Hofmannsthal's text; but everything is clear, and the episodes are neatly chained together. Easy to understand why people objected to "Elektra" when it first came out, more than 20 years ago. It was music of the future. It may have furnished Stravinsky with a helpful hint or two when he was sketching "Sacre du Printemps." Its future is perhaps well caught up with now. At any rate, it contains nothing to daunt orchestral musicians like those whom Mr. Bodanzky directs at the Metropolitan; and little, for that matter, to trouble singers. The play is what holds the permanent challenge.

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French Payment Hinges on Group

(Continued from Page 1)

a breathing space. But it is an interim likely to merge almost at once into a period of constructive review of the world financial position.

The notes to Britain and France, which Washington expects to be answered next week, but only to accept the invitation for consultations and to pose the conditions for future review which debtors are expected to attach to their Dec. 15 payments, have already lifted the discussions to a more constructive and less recriminatory plane. The great issue now is whether the review deliberations, which are recognized as vital to speedy world recovery, can begin before March 4.

Though to have difficult international negotiations extend over the immediate period of transfer between two administrations is regarded here as a dubious proposition, nevertheless it is likely to be attempted. And, considering that President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt see almost eye to eye on debts, it is felt that early talks with Britain and France can accomplish a great deal of good, without, of course, coming to conclusions before the new Administration is in the saddle. Preliminary work can be accomplished, and the talks can be ready for their concluding phase by the time President-Elect Roosevelt takes the reins.

Work to Be Continued

Such, at any rate, is the tentative program for which President Hoover is ready. With the question of the Dec. 15 payments apparently well on toward settlement without having occasioned grave international troubles, the present Administration realizes with relief that responsibility for the problem now transfers automatically to Governor Roosevelt. But, although the future lies in his successor's hands, President Hoover is prepared to conduct deliberations up until the eve of March 4, if it will prepare events for the incoming Administration, serve to encourage debtors, and contribute to earlier world recovery.

Meanwhile, advices received from London and Paris convince the Administration that a bad moment in international relations is temporarily passed. The present debt debate is felt to have served a useful purpose in forming American public opinion of its very real interest in world recovery through debt action and the importance of constructive solutions to a controversy in which both sides feel keenly.

Although President Hoover still intends to send a debts message to Congress, he is now able to put it on as noncontroversial a plane as possible, probably to inform the Legislature that the chief debtors will meet their immediate obligations, as a result of negotiations which he has conducted over the last five weeks. Such a message, it is hoped, will minimize debate in Congress.

Text of French Note

The entire text of the French note, issued by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, and addressed to the Ambassador, M. Paul Claudel, follows:

My Government has considered with the greatest care the note of Dec. 1, 1932, from the French Government, in which it has set forth at length the reasons it advances for a reconsideration of the whole question of intergovernmental war debts, and for the postponement of the payment due by the French Government to the Government of the United States on Dec. 15, next.

Whatever part debt payments may have played in the economic history of the post-war years, it is clear that in the present conditions of world-wide depression, accompanied by a sweeping fall of prices, their weight has greatly increased, and that they have a very definite relationship to the problem of recovery in which both the French and the American people have so vital an interest.

The President of the United States is prepared, through whatever agency may seem appropriate, to cooperate with the French Government in surveying the entire situation and in considering what means may be taken to bring about the restoration of stable currencies and exchange, the revival of trade, and the recovery of prices.

Points of Mutual Advantage

I believe that there are important avenues of mutual advantage which should be thoroughly explored. Such an examination does not imply cancellation. In such an examination there would necessarily be consideration of other forms of tangible compensation available for the expansion of markets for products of American agriculture and labor. And you will understand that the problem of foreign debts has in the American mind very definite relationship with the problem of disarmament and the continued burden which competitive armament places upon the entire world.

My Government, however, has not been able to reach the conclusion that a postponement of the Dec. 15 payment from the French Government to the United States is necessary because of its effect on the problem of recovery. Although we recognize the serious budgetary difficulties which the French Government, in common with all other governments, is now facing, the sum involved in this case and the transfer thereof would hardly seem to my Government to be of disturbing weight or difficulty in respect to world economy or the reëstablishment of prosperity. The maintenance of these agreements in their operation pending due opportunity for analysis of all matters bearing upon your request for revision and its consideration by the American Congress and people still appears to us to outweigh any reasons presented for a delay.

Payment Insisted Upon

I appreciate the significance of your explanation with respect to the gold inflowing into France. The existence of these French gold holdings, however, does appear relevant to the present problem of meeting the immediate difficulties of transfer with special reference to the Dec. 15 payment.

In view of the position which I feel my Government must take, I trust that the French Government will appreciate the importance of making the Dec. 15 payment in accordance with its terms and thereby, in my judgment, bringing about a more favorable situation for any subsequent examination of the problem between our two Governments.

British Groups Oppose Paying American Debt Without European Help

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 10—Growing opposition is manifest, both in and out of Parliament, to Britain's paying its own war debt to the United States on Dec. 15 and allowing the Lausanne agreement, under which Europe pays Britain nothing, to stand.

Mr. Winston Churchill has offered a question to be presented to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Tuesday, asking him if he is "in a position to give definite assurance to His Majesty's Government that he will in no circumstances consent to preferential discrimination by France and Italy in favor of their war-debt payments to the United States as against their payments of similar debts due to Britain."

Mr. Churchill is already assured of considerable sympathy from all sides of the House, although it is improbable he will obtain enough support to change the Government's decision to pay. With the United States and Britain following diametrically opposite policies in regard to the same class of debts—one demanding payment and the other agreeing to suspend—grumblings are inevitable, especially as in the words of the British note of Dec. 2, "The United States have received for the benefit of their taxpayers $2,112,000,000; the United Kingdom have received for the benefit of their taxpayers nothing; have passed all of their receipts to the United States, and have paid out of the pockets of their taxpayers to the United States of America $651,000,000."

Labor has proposed a motion to discuss the whole question before payment is made. Feeling in ministerial circles, however, is that it would be better to have discussion afterward.

Meanwhile, there is also some feeling here, as in the complaints in the American press, that Europe is forming a "united front." It is pointed out that the only effect so far of the mutual consultation which has admittedly taken place is to convert the French sentiment, which was overwhelmingly in favor of default, into an attitude which is more than inclined to pay the December installment.

Sir Arthur Salter, speaking at the National Peace Council conference yesterday, appealed for calmness on the debt question. "If passions are allowed to develop, they will be fatal to everything on which recovery depends," he declared.

The Cabinet is expected to take final decision on the question of payment early next week. A further note will accompany the expected payment and it will explain the attitude of the British Government regarding future action.

FRANC-NOHAIN HONORED

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The Académie Française has awarded the Grand Prix de Littérature to M. Maurice Franc-Nohain, French poet and writer, who has been associated for many years with the Paris newspaper l'Echo de Paris. He is well-known for his Fables.

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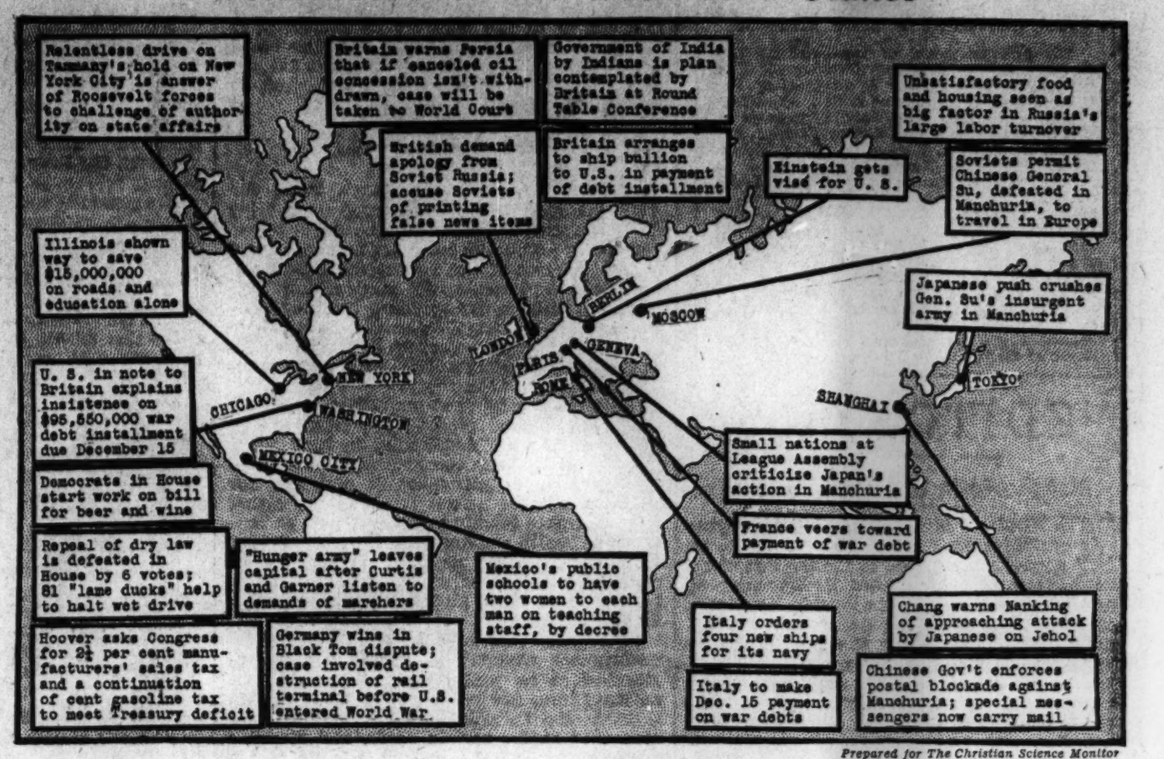
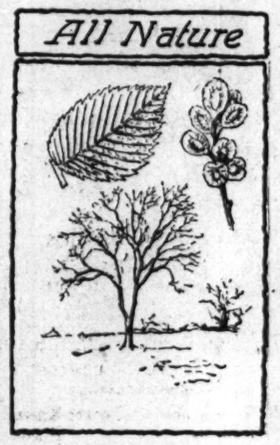
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Relentless drive on Tammany's hold on New York City is answer of Roosevelt forces to challenge of authority on state affairs
Britain warns Persia that if canceled oil concession isn't withdrawn, case will be taken to World Court
Government of India by Indians is plan contemplated by Britain at Round Table Conference
Unsatisfactory food and housing seen as big factor in Russia's large labor turnover
British demand apology from Soviet Russia; accuse Soviets of printing false news items
Britain arranges to ship bullion to U.S. in payment of debt installment
Einstein gets visa for U. S.
Soviets permit Chinese General Su, defeated in Manchuria, to travel in Europe
Illinois shows way to save $15,000,000 on roads and education alone
Japanese push crushes Gen. Su's insurgent army in Manchuria
U. S. in note to Britain explains insistence on $95,550,000 war debt installment due December 15
Democrats in House start work on bill for beer and wine
Repeal of dry law is defeated in House by 6 votes; 81 "lame ducks" help to halt wet drive
"Hunger army" leaves capital after Curtis and Garner listen to demands of marchers
Mexico's public schools to have two women to each man on teaching staff, by decree
Small nations at League Assembly criticise Japan's action in Manchuria
France veers toward payment of war debt
Italy orders four new ships for its navy
Chang warns Nanking of approaching attack by Japanese on Jehol
Hoover asks Congress for 2½ per cent manufacturers' sales tax and a continuation of cent gasoline tax to meet Treasury deficit
Germany wins in Black Tom dispute; case involved destruction of rail terminal before U.S. entered World War
Italy to make Dec. 15 payment on war debts
Chinese Gov't enforces postal blockade against Manchuria; special messengers now carry mail
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
BERLIN
GENEVA
MOSCOW
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY
TOKYO
SHANGHAI

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature



Slippery Elm

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF WE were to stop the "barefoot boy with cheeks of tan" and investigate those cheeks, we might find thereon a mass of gummy, sticky substance, gleaned from the bark of slippery elm. No wonder a boy's most prized possession is a jackknife, for how else could he strip off the bark to the thick, sweet and juicy cambium layer which is able to quench both hunger and thirst?

Slippery elm trees range from 60 to 70 feet high, some growing higher in the rich soil of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. Broad-spreading branches form a flat-topped open head. The leaves are ovate-oblong with abrupt tips, rounded at the base on one side and abruptly narrowing on the other after the fashion of most elm leaves. Deep yellow-green, the leaves are extremely rough above and covered beneath with a tawny down.

With the exception of maritime regions in Florida, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, slippery elm is found over nearly the whole of North America from central Canada to Mexico. When the seeds are falling, the single hairy patch in the center of each winged fruit easily distinguishes it from other elms. The slippery elm is not a common tree, however, and seems to prefer the inland portions of its wide range.

The hard, close-grained, durable wood is largely used for fence-posts, railroad ties, window sills, hubs of wheels, and farm implements. Because it is reddish in color, the tree has been called locally "red" elm. After it is cut, if it is desired for firewood, it should be split as soon as possible, for only while green does it split readily.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

31

Why go home so early?" she said, "it is not late." He explained that he had just realized a boyhood ambition, formed in his youth, of being elected president of the club, and he had to hurry home and prepare his speach in advance. "Alright", she replied. I'll send a boquet for the ocassion".

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor. Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THERE is no preservative . . . that keeps one's heart young like sympathy, like giving one's self with enthusiasm to some worthy thing or cause.
—JOHN BURROUGHS

For the Scrapbook

Grammarime

A Noun's the name of anything
As money, man, boy, top or swing;
The time we waste, the song we hear,
The love we feel, or darkness drear.

An Adjective modifies a noun:
This, that, two, four, good, bad or brown.

Three common little words we see,
Are Articles: a, an and the.

Instead of nouns the Pronouns stand,
As I, you, he, my hat, her hand,
Who, which, what, that—another kind
Of pronouns, we must bear in mind.

Verbs tell of something being done,
As read, write, spell, love, sit, or run;
Or is, was, will be, will have been,
Are verbs that often may be seen.

How things are done the Adverbs tell,
As slowly, quickly, ill or well;
They also tell us where and when,
As here and there or now and then.

A Preposition stands before
A noun, as near, or to, the store;
Around the house, upon the stove,
Or in, or through, or past, the grove.

Conjunctions join the words together,
As rain and sunshine, wind or weather;
And they may sentences unite,
As kittens scratch, but puppies bite.

An Interjection shows surprise,
As Oh! how pretty, Ah! how wise!
Indeed! Ha! ha! and now for fun,
Hurrah! Hurrah! my lesson's done.

—IDA KAYS, in the *Pathfinder*.

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"
Mrs. M. O. (Regina, Sask.):
A door for the watershed.
F. T. (Portland, Maine):
Handkerchiefs for tiers of seats.
W. G. M. (Brooklyn, N. Y.):
Rouge for tulips.
Slippers for "crow's feet."
G. H. McC. (Washington):
A page from a volume of steam.
T. P. (Vancouver, B. C.):
A brand for the calf of the leg.
An oasis for the palm of the hand.
A. G. W. (Los Angeles):
Bloomers for the limbs of a tree.
Miss V. T. G. (Groton, Mass.):
A lock for the trunk of a tree.
Screws for walnuts.

Experience Speaks

Jeweler: "What name do you want engraved on this ring?"
Young Man: "'From Tom to Gwendoline.'"
Jeweler: "Take my advice and simply have 'From Tom.'" — *Pearson's.*

Up and Down

"Brown's youngsters seem to be growing by leaps and bounds."
"Well I know it. I live in the apartment underneath." — *Boston Transcript.*

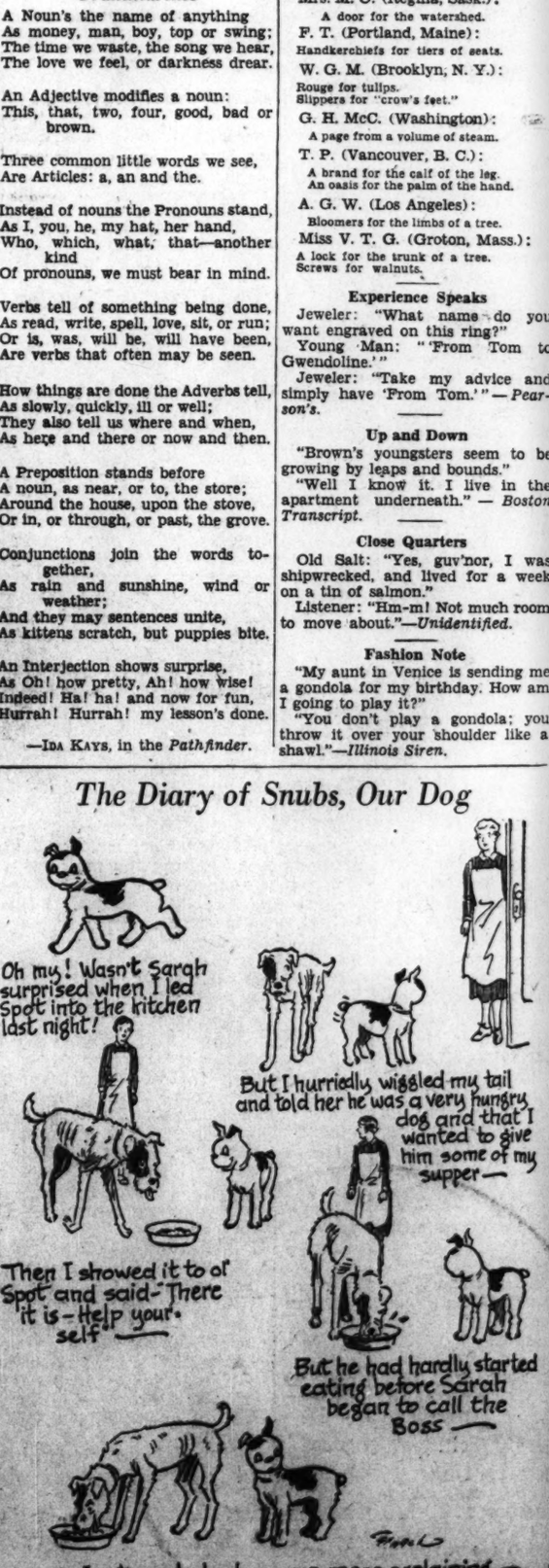
Close Quarters

Old Salt: "Yes, guv'nor, I was shipwrecked, and lived for a week on a tin of salmon."
Listener: "Hm-m! Not much room to move about."—*Unidentified.*

Fashion Note

"My aunt in Venice is sending me a gondola for my birthday. How am I going to play it?"
"You don't play a gondola; you throw it over your shoulder like a shawl."—*Illinois Siren.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Oh my! Wasn't Sarah surprised when I led Spot into the kitchen last night!
But I hurriedly wiggled my tail and told her he was a very hungry dog and that I wanted to give him some of my supper—
Then I showed it to ol' Spot and said-"There it is-Help yourself"
But he had hardly started eating before Sarah began to call the Boss—
So I got ready to do some more explaining—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Right Desire Answered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

SOON after a flood which had swept away many homes in a southern California town, leaving scores of families destitute, a call was broadcast for food and clothing. To this there was a generous response from adjacent towns.

Among those who desired to contribute to this cause was a widow who felt that she could spare five dollars. As special stress was laid on the need for shoes, however, she decided that it might be advisable to visit a certain shoe store which had been having a bargain sale; there she felt she could get the greatest value for her money.

She called for the manager and told him what she wanted, and for what purpose, and asked for the most he could give her for the five dollars. He at once accompanied her to the basement salesroom and said, "Now here are a lot of shoes that are a little out of style, but all good shoes."

When she had picked out shoes up to the limit of her funds, the manager smilingly said, "Now I want to contribute to that need myself. If you will kindly pick out twenty pair more, I will send them on with yours."

In gratitude the next day the woman made it her special business to inform all who came her way of the shoeman's kindness, and it is pleasant to add that his business received a noticeable impetus.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Envelope ("Subscriber," who says that his dictionary indicates *EN-velope*, but that he commonly hears *ON-velope*)—*En'-veh-lope* (first *e* as in *end*, second clipped as in *recent*, *o* as in *old*) is preferred.

As mentioned before in this department, the noun may also be spelled without the final *e* (in which case the accent is on the second syllable, and the *o* is short). We have counseled against this spelling and pronunciation in order that the day might be hastened when there would be less confusion regarding "envelope" as the noun and "envelop" as the verb. (The verb, according to Webster's, is sounded with accent on the second syllable, *o* as *u* in *circus*.)

Arrow (Miss B. S., who reports hearing the *a* long as in *ace*, and also "two-dot" as in *arm*)—The *a* is short as in *at*, *ar'-o*. Not *ay'-ro* or *ahr'-o*.

Sparrow (Miss B. S., who says she frequently hears the *a* sounded as in *arm*)—Sound the *a* short as in *pat*, *spar'-o*. Not *spah'-ro*.

Quentin (Mrs. J. J. J.)—Yes, this proper name is pronounced as spelled, *Kwen'-tin* (vowels short).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Diminutive Japanese gardens are becoming popular. It will solve the problem of the last home tie when the garden can be carried along on the running-board.

San Francisco Chronicle: Things work out nicely. Just when we needed training in patience, along came the cellophane wrapper.

Boston Herald: A New York hotel now sells "a dinner and a swim for $1.50." Years ago they used to give you only a finger bowl.

Punch: A writer says that golfers are rarely moved by scenery. On some links the committee would be content if the scenery were moved more rarely by golfers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Manchuria in the World Forum

MR. YOSUKE MATSUOKA, Japan's representative at Geneva, had to listen to speech after speech of indignation when the League Assembly opened its discussion of the Manchuria problem. The logic he heard was irresistible. For with one accord the orators, wisely enough, segregated the two aspects of the issue; one, the Sino-Japanese dispute and, two, Japan's dispute with the world, arising out of the aggressive methods which she has pursued in Manchuria. It was on this second aspect that the small powers, who dominate the Assembly, directed their offensive.

How far the Japanese have strayed from "legitimate self-defense" is apparent in the war news from Manchuria which is appearing side by side with the record of the Geneva debates. Nipponese troops are spreading out along that indeterminate frontier dividing Manchuria from Mongolia. If this amounts to *protection* of concessioned property hundreds of miles farther south, then it is a new use of the term. The fact of the matter is that even in the Japanese lexicon it has long been o'erleapt. Japanese militarism is in the saddle. It has waited for this opportunity for many long years. Having embraced it, it has gone from one "justification" to another, and there is now apparently no hope that it will halt until all the Manchurian borders have been sealed.

The sight is sufficient to account for the small powers' chagrin. If a great power can run amok in this fashion, what becomes of the peace treaties, which are the real frontiers of the lesser nations, their true shield and buckler? Japan's action has done more to disturb their feeling of security than any other action since the World War. No wonder, therefore, that in unanimity they describe Manchuria as "this supreme test."

Fortunately enough, the test nowadays centers upon the accepting or ignoring of a formula which would satisfy the requirements of justice as well as of peace, namely, the Lytton report. If the conflict can be settled within the framework of this report, then the small nations will be able to regain their ease.

To their great credit the lesser states have shown a statesmanship on this occasion which did not always characterize their deliberations earlier in the year. Some observers had expected that, responding to their emotions, they would insist on a forward march to Article 16, the "sanctions" article in the League Covenant. So far they have falsified the prediction. Under the able leadership of Foreign Minister Eduard Beneš, they are still sticking to Article 15, which permits the fullest exploration of conciliation.

It is to be hoped that this attitude will persist. So much is at stake and so important is the possibility of ushering in a new modus of relations in the Far East that the utmost patience is justified in striving for a peaceful settlement.

The problem has now been remitted to the more conversational forum of the Committee of Nineteen, with Russia and the United States added. This should be all to the good. If the world will stand together, the legions of Nippon in all probability will be brought back to reason, after they have recovered from the excitement of their rampage. The more immediate concern relates to the attitude of the two great non-League members. If their peace policy is worth anything at all to world organization, they cannot ignore the call which will soon come their way.

Shaking the President's Hand

PRESIDENTS may come and Presidents may go. But in the United States the custom of exposing the Chief Executive to thousands of hand-shakers promises to rival the performance of Tennyson's brook. Reports are current that several organizations expect to pay their respects to President Hoover at New Year's by attending the White House reception and shaking his hand.

Shaking hands is a pleasant survival—if historians are reliable—of a gesture once intended to assure the other fellow that you weren't holding a weapon in the right hand. Of somewhat the same lineage is the custom of raising the hat. It is recounted that when knighthood was in flower, gentlemen in full fortification hardly dared pass each other without lifting visors to be recognized. Gradually the practices of visor-lifting and hand-shaking became as generally associated with courtesy as with safety.

Some, however, feel that the wholesale handshaking which goes on between the President of the United States and large numbers of the imperious populace implies courtesy only on the Chief Executive's side. In the Monitor's mail today came a suggestion that someone start a movement to protect the President from hands that have less than his to accomplish. Perhaps the movement could be extended to prevent other pastimes such as autograph collecting from becoming a nuisance—in other words, to reduce, through education or sterner means, that great waste of public and private energy connected with bothering other and busier people.

Of course, to accomplish such a purpose in one sweep could mean nothing less than revolution. It probably would be well to start with the protection of the President's hand, and in this to go no further than to politely suggest that visitors at Washington just hold it a moment, or at the most try to express their feelings in one shake. Details like that could be worked out later. At any rate, the suggestion seems worthy of consideration, and so does the President.

What, No Spinach?

MOTHER GOOSE, the March Hare, the inventor of toy trains, and other tried and true friends of childhood will please move over and make room for Dr. Earl Bond of the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia. Parents, no matter how well meaning, make a sad mistake, the kind doctor says, in forcing Junior and Betty Jane to eat their spinach, carrots, oatmeal, codfish or what not. Forcible feeding, he reports, often does more harm than good.

"Children become food-prejudiced very early in life," Dr. Bond recently explained to the American Dietetic Association in New York. "Do not make them too food conscious. Stick to a few simple principles of diet, but for heaven's sake let us not remove from eating its pleasurable function, which is just as necessary to health and digestion as are the proper vitamins." This may rather pique a number of capital-lettered vitamins which have come to believe themselves all-important at regular thrice-daily periods.

Introducing food into the child's diet at an unfortunate moment, as during a thunderstorm—that is, presumably, if parents and children have not yet overcome their fear of thunder and lightning—may cause the child always to dislike certain foods, and "forcible feeding of them will seriously upset the child's mental condition and react therefore in its physical condition as well, causing serious digestive and other physical disturbances," reasons the doctor. This acknowledgment by eminent medical and dietetical authority of the fact of mental causation of physical effects is noteworthy.

But Dr. Bond makes it even stronger. "Many people," he asserts, "are becoming so mentally concerned with diet fads that they are actually suffering from mental malnutrition."

It is a gratifying sign of progress that the earnest students among the medical fraternity are coming more and more to recognize the influence of thought on bodily functions. Dr. Bond's statement parallels the fact understood by students and practitioners of mental healing that to remove fear, worry, anger, jealousy, hatred, revenge or indulgence of the baser passions is frequently to remove disease.

Eating a meal, advises Dr. Bond, should be made a pleasant occasion and not one where the thought of food is uppermost. It should be an "unconscious function," and he adds that flowers on the table and happy conversation may be a great deal more important than the precise number of vitamins. Quite so. No one enjoys or gets much good out of a meal—mother least of all—when Junior is punished and forced to eat his kale under the stern scrutiny of his father and amid the embarrassed silence around the table.

If the wise Dr. Bond will kindly get his picture in the rotogravure sections, he can be guaranteed a lasting place on the walls of juvenile dens and clubhouses beside Dan Beard, "Lindy" and Chief Two Guns White Calf.

Hail! the Rocking-Chair

IT IS distinctly a sign of the times that the rocking-chair is coming back. Activity was one feature of American life that it could not abide. It withdrew from the arena. Stored away in the garret or the old barn, relegated to the status of an antique in a never-lived-in room, it lay forgotten as an article of utility. For the active age, when it did require something upon which to sit, wanted merely a background or a support—for bending over a desk, turning a wheel, or poring over a book.

In its retreat the rocking-chair must have ruminated somewhat sadly on hearing itself denounced as a haven of the indolent. It was never that. Thousands of zealous knitters could flourish a million needles and acres of handiwork in disproof. A motorist whizzing by a New England cottage and catching sight of a rocking-chair whittler must have been responsible for the libel. But, if he had any knowledge at all of the countryside, he should have known that whittling is the mask for very serious reflection, the outward sign and symbol of self-retirement.

That is why the rocking-chair has come back. Reflection has come back. The pace of a hurried civilization has slackened, and people are now pondering the meaning of it all, trying to encompass the organization of past activity and the fruits thereof. Perhaps the Greeks, who called contemplation the noblest virtue, did not use rocking-chairs. But the New England heirs of Hellas enthroned them as the couch of that sober thought which is the mainspring of true action.

Will Mass Production Go?

AMERICAN industry is going through a process of self-examination to discover wherein it must revise its methods in order to stabilize business on a profitable basis. Some of its findings are surprisingly at variance with theories which have prevailed during almost the entire period in which industry in the United States forged forward to the high place it holds today.

Practical application of these new viewpoints in plants and organizations would bring about an adjustment in industrial practices and conditions which, in some quarters, would be little short of revolutionary. Adoption of them generally might lay the foundations of that new industrial era which many economists have foreshadowed as necessary—necessary in order to keep industry the servant of society instead of allowing it to dominate the social structure.

The twin hobbyhorses of American industry—huge plant operation and ever-increasing output—which but a few years ago were heralded as basic factors in the nation's prosperity, were targets for speakers at two meetings of business executives and professional men in New York City this week.

The advantages of the small plant, with its opportunities for simple organization and systematic management, are so pronounced that, under broad-minded leadership, it has "every possibility in the world" of making a better comparative showing than the large one, Mr. D. R. Stevens, a business executive of Passaic, N. J., told a meeting of the Taylor Society and the Society of Industrial Engineers. Declaring that management and not size is a deciding factor in success today, he added that "if it keeps fit, the little business will stand up and win out over many a big business."

The generally accepted theory that increased profits depend upon continually increasing output was challenged in a report which told what had been accomplished in the steel industry by reducing manufacturing costs while at the same time lowering the rate of production. The report, compiled from data submitted by engineers specializing in various branches of the steel industry, was read before a meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The report holds it is now thoroughly established that "increase of profits by reduction of costs is a wiser method than increasing output capacity," and says there has been a tremendous amount of investigation, study and planning with this end in view during the last year. As a result of this "discovery," the report predicted that, with the return of normal conditions, industries will conduct a concerted search for the rate of operation that will produce the maximum of profit for the plant instead of the maximum of output.

There is in this a touch of idolization of profits which is not to be encouraged; but there is something in the gauging of plants to markets as a check to the idolization of bigness. With industry organized in smaller units, widely distributed, the prospect that residential communities of moderate size, giving their populations the benefits of semi-rural surroundings and better recreational opportunities, will take the place of overgrown, congested metropolitan areas would appear to be more practical and nearer realization.

Unappreciated Humor

MR. MARLEN PEW, in his breezy page of "Shop Talk" in the Editor and Publisher, narrates a yarn told him by another newspaper man. It is about a bootlegger who had been plying his illegal trade cynically and brazenly in a certain town for years. It runs thus:

> When the bootlegger came up before old Judge Sideburns the other day he had a mean smirk on his face, . . . entirely confident his money would carry him through again. The judge called him to the bar and announced, "I fine you $1000." The bootlegger let out a nasty laugh and, thrusting his hand into his pants pocket, snarled, "Yeah, well, I've got that right down here in my sock." . . . The old judge eyed the fellow for a moment, and then . . . said quietly, "Have you got thirty days there, too?" The bootlegger's smirk faded as they led him away.

Mr. Pew thought this a good story and asked what kind of a "play" his friend's paper gave it. The reporter replied that the office did not consider it news and did not print it. Which leads Mr. Pew to remark that too many newspapers strike out the "gay and significant flourishes that relieve the bare facts of their solemn regularity" and so fail to interpret to their readers the humor of the community.

This may be a large part of the explanation. But, as in the instance cited, may it not be that out of dislike for a well-intended law which interferes with appetite some newspapers have allowed themselves to overlook the fact that there is humor to be found in taking the side of public decency as well as in railing at it?

Stumping for a Tree

IF SOMEBODY should ask you which tree you prefer, do not be alarmed. In all probability it would be the question through which it is hoped to name a national tree for the United States. The presidential election is over and there is nothing to stand in the way of working up a red-hot campaign for the various candidates.

Thus far no particular tree seems to have obtained sufficient backing to give it any standing in the race, although the whiffletree is said to be ready to hitch on to the bandwagon and help pull the movement along. The hat tree and the axletree are also quite willing to enter the contest and are expected to develop considerable strength in some quarters, although the genealogical trees have united to oppose the naming of any tree that has not been officially recognized by its society.

Meanwhile, the politicians are preparing to launch a campaign for the plum tree. They are anxious to get a tree into the running that can be shaken once in a while. They say that the plum tree offers greater promise of a winning vote than any other piece of shrubbery on the American Continent. The nut tree is offered as having some qualifications, but in the last analysis could not expect to compete successfully with the lemon tree. A coalition of the nuts and the lemons may be formed to meet the situation. In some quarters the clothes tree has been mentioned, but in view of its checkered career, especially on washday, it is not likely to be seriously considered.

A little flurry on the part of these minor candidates, however, will help to stir real public interest in the big candidates, the oaks, the pines, the maples, the elms, the birches and a few others when they come down the homestretch far in the lead.

Editorial Notes

During his earlier career, Mr. Harry Guy Taylor, whose principal duties as Commissioner of Western Railroads will be to settle disputes and effect rigid economies, was the editor of weekly newspapers in two small towns. That would seem an ideal background for his new task.

In their striving for business, service stations along a certain Oklahoma highway have been offering a free hamburger with each five gallons of gasoline, thus creating a new problem for the motorist with six young children and a gasoline tank that holds only twelve gallons.

The Hoover debt holiday seems to have brought plenty of work to the White House.

'Revolution' in Geneva

GENEVA

THE traveler in the Orient experiences a distinct shock when he finds that the water carrier has abandoned the bulging goatskin which he used to carry slung across his back for the more convenient and sanitary, but much less picturesque kerosene can. One's sensibilities receive a jolt also when the discovery is made that the Arab of high social standing delights in wearing Boston garters, visibly.

There was a similar incongruity in seeing helmeted soldiers stationed in the garden of the old ladies' home, with their machine-gun tripods concealed on the terrace behind the garden wall and their weapons trained on the little square across which so many eminent statesmen walk or ride each day just before they enter the glass house which accommodates the Disarmament Conference.

Standing in the pressroom and looking out across the narrow street, I was not a hundred yards distant from the nearest tripod. Soldiers were making up their kits on the veranda, just as one used to see them being made up fourteen years ago. The elderly ladies had abandoned the garden and the ground floor of the house to the military, but a little girl had wandered into the grounds and stood wide-eyed before a semicircle of grinning recruits. One of them gave her sweets to eat. After a while the soldiers were all carried off in three motor lorries belonging to a local factory, but not until they had replaced the ladies' wicker chairs and benches in the garden and the summerhouse.

Presumably, the "revolution" was over. Two days later, a battalion of infantry from the Valais marched up the Rue du Mont Blanc to the railway station and entrained. They received a mild scattering of applause from busy passers-by. Seemed to be pleased with the prospect of going back to their jobs. Their band played liltingly.

* * *

The Communists were responsible, the townspeople said. Some of them posing as Socialists.

It made me ponder how many revolutionists Geneva had sheltered at one time or another. Even Calvin and his followers were revolutionists, in a way. In revolt against religious persecution, like their contemporaries and successors who found asylum in America. Geneva was one of the chief places of refuge for Protestants in Europe during the Counter-Reformation. It has been a meeting place for revolutionists and refugees, religious and political, ever since.

I had just been rereading Joseph Conrad's "Under Western Eyes." Every time I walk down the Boulevard des Philosophes or along the Promenade des Bastions, I think of Natalia Haldin and young Razumov. One can hardly dine at Landolt's without remembering that it was a haunt of Lenine when he was merely Julianoff.

Things were different in those days. Geneva's revolutionists were keen on revolution in Russia or elsewhere, but they did not exhort the Genevese workers to revolt. Geneva was the scene of plots and plans, but not of coups d'état. Revolution was an article for export only, made by foreigners.

Now, doctrines emanating from Moscow are designed for application anywhere, everywhere. Geneva is no longer immune. Not its altitude, nor its democracy, nor its neutrality, nor its "capitalist" internationalism, has served to isolate it from stray currents of Communism. It is the headquarters of an international organization to combat Bolshevism, and for this reason may be a special target of the Moscovite hierarchy.

* * *

The dénouement, for me, of the tragic incident at Plainpalais, at the time of the Communist demonstration, provided another incongruity no less striking than the gray-clad infantry with their machine guns trained on the entrance of the League of Nations Secretariat. This explanation of a resort to force took place in the room where the first great arbitration case was carried to a successful conclusion.

Geneva's Hotel de Ville is picturesque. One who goes there in quest of a *permis de séjour* enters a handsome courtyard and mounts to the second story by way of an outdoor incline which takes the place of a staircase. One who goes there, as I did that Saturday morning, in search of the Alabama Room, crosses the courtyard and eventually finds himself in a handsome red-walled salon, where a neutral court ordered England to pay the United States for damages done to Union shipping by a Confederate raider built in Liverpool. Incidentally, it is the room where the Red Cross conventions of 1864 and 1906 were signed.

There is a small plow made of metal melted down from guns or cannon at one end of the room. Marble plaques on the walls commemorate the notable events in the history of peace and humanitarianism which culminated there. It was here that members of the Conseil d'Etat and the Chief of Police told us, the press, of a Communist menace to Geneva on the night of Nov. 9, and justified the turning of a machine gun on the crowd.

There is no doubt that the citizens of the city and canton of Geneva are determined to suppress anything resembling a Communist revolt with the greatest promptitude and efficiency. They wish their city to be an abode of peace, not of revolution. They would rather err on the side of firmness than in the direction of leniency. Their civic tradition implies the broadest freedom of speech, but only a modicum of patience with disturbers of peace.

Geneva tries to reflect the placidity of its lake. People feed swans off the bridges. Gulls fly in dozens up to my study balcony to catch crumbs thrown into the air. It is a peaceful place. "Revolution" doesn't fit into the picture. L. R. M.

London and Londoners

By DICK WHITTINGTON

2, ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON

WHENEVER I have a talk with Mr. Hugh Walpole, the novelist, I somehow feel that his taking to literature has resulted in business losing a good man. His personality hints of the counting house rather than the study, and even his appearance suggests the business man about town rather than the student of character and the delineator of human experience. Perhaps this is because Mr. Walpole remains the Londoner, in spite of his frequent and lengthy disappearances from the city; and possibly it is due also to the fact that from his flat in Piccadilly he cannot help but view the London scene as being integral with his literary characteristics. The windows of his flat look out upon the Green Park, and Mr. Walpole overlooking that vista in the twilight, when all London is hurrying homeward, appears to see it much as Thackeray must have seen it in a former time.

The fact is Mr. Walpole belongs peculiarly to that coterie of writers who are essentially English. He sees English life as something that centralizes in London but has its roots actually in the English countryside. I think it is just possible that as he views the changing panorama that is London from his windows overlooking the Green Park he instinctively feels that the folk passing to and fro before his vision, somewhere, somehow have their origins in that England which is rural.

* * *

London, indeed, remains singularly rural in itself. The town may spread itself into half a dozen counties, but the places it incorporates within itself are curiously parochial. The stately elms that once bordered Long Acre have long since departed, but Long Acre marches with Covent Garden, which more than anything else in London keeps London in the category of a "country town." Similarly, the many commons which dot London give the city a strikingly rural aspect, even in populous centers, and there is nothing that appeals to the stranger more than the city's quaint buildings and odd corners that were once the center of individual communities. Chelsea, Southwark, Westminster, Streatham, and the other places that have been swallowed up in Greater London somehow manage to retain their own identities, just as the Inns of Court, set in the very heart of the city, seem to belong in quietude and beauty to the eighteenth century and not to be part of the great city at all.

* * *

I thought of that the other day as I watched the Lord Mayor's Show winding its way through the sanded thoroughfare of Fleet Street. As it filed in stately procession along "the ancient Fleet," I could not help but wonder at the majesty of English history, which the display unfolded.

It was quite fitting in these days that the general theme of the procession was industrialism, but industrialism as a pageant in London proved in actuality to be a historical review, as dramatic in its implications as the theatrical work of that other Londoner, Noel Coward, whose "Cavalcade" was a Lord Mayor's Show cabined within the walls of Old Drury.

The Lord Mayor's Show this year told the story of British industry, from its earliest times to the present. The strange history of this great city was nowhere more strikingly epitomized than in the entry made by the water authorities. They pictured the cobs (water bearers) of the fourteenth century, whose singular "cries" showed how far we have traveled in water engineering since then.

Similarly, the craft of printing was contrasted in floats which showed the hand workers of former generations sitting side by side with typographical experts of today. To see these crafts set against the background of Fleet Street was to see English history unrolling itself like a picture. There are many today who deplore the Lord Mayor's Show as an anachronism; but much of old London's glamour will have passed away if the annual event is curtailed or eliminated. It is true that the show has nothing of the beauty of a Battle of Flowers at Nice, or anything of the pictorial splendor of a Tournament of Roses, at Pasadena, Calif., but it has within itself the very essence of pageantry. And when the Lord Mayor's gilded coach flits into the scene, with its many horses picking their way along the sanded street, there rises to the throat of even the most casual onlooker a sense of pride in the ancient pageant which links the city with its historic past.

* * *

Round about the west side at Westminster there is an unwonted quietness, as if all London had gone holidaying, as it has. In the street where the India Office stands the silence is more significant still, and the statue of Clive looks out pensively at St. James's Park on another of London's rural scenes. It is curious to come to a building that more than anything else suggests the power and scope of the British Empire, for the imperialists of Great Britain have long felt that if England loses its connection with India the end of the Empire is at hand. There is no indication, however, that the Indo-British connection will ever be completely severed, despite the demands of extremists in India.

Sir Samuel Hoare, who is Secretary of State for India, is at present the chief of the India Office. He is one of the leading figures of the Conservative Party, and stands out among British political leaders as one who has grasped fully the implications of the Indo-British controversy. In his quiet and orderly study overlooking St. James's Park, he impresses by his sincerity and solidity. He has the fundamental sense of fairness that is the keynote of English sportsmanship—in which sphere, by the way, he fills an unusual niche. Sir Samuel is an expert skater, and he frequently forsakes affairs of state to give displays of his art on the ice rink. He has, indeed, been the chief figure at many a gala held in the mansions of Mayfair for some charitable purpose.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Port of Guayaquil

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much interested in a statement in your editorial, "The Costenos in Ecuador," to the effect that Guayaquil, the Republic's one important maritime shipping point, was long shunned by coastal and international steamers, and that Guayaquil was now on the schedules of transatlantic and transpacific lines.

As engineer in several of the 4000-ton steamers that called at this port over fifty years ago, your correspondent can vouch for the fact that at least 6000 tons of first-class passenger and freight steamers called at the port of Guayaquil not less often than once each week so many years ago.

These steamships, in their trips from Panama, Colombia, to Callao, Peru, and vice versa, met in Guayaquil, one bound south, the other north, the northern steamer loaded with produce such as coffee, cacao, vegetable ivory, spices, etc. These steamers carried also the mail and made the trips each way in three or four days.

This company, the Pacific Steam Navigation, was in 1880 without competitor in this carrying trade and had been many years previous. Since then, however, other lines have gradually cut in so that the port in question has been well taken care of.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company started business on this coast in the year 1839 with two little side-wheel steamers of 700 tons each, named the Chile and the Peru, which ran between London, Eng., and the west coast of South America. These two old timers were replaced in 1852 by two new ships similarly named, each of 1000 tons. These boats were still doing a little pick work in 1878.

GEORGE M. DOUGLASS.

Orlando, Fla.